THE HISTORY OF THE TURKS

In the Progreſs of their War in

EUROPE,

And particularly in

HUNGARY;

And againſt the Empire of *Germany*; containing ſundry great Revolutions, Battels, Sieges, Skirmiſhes, Leagues, and Policies: Their Leaguing with the *French* King for the Ruin and Deſtruction of Chriſtendom.

And many other Memorable things for ſeveral Hundred years paſt, effectually brought down to the Year 1697. concluding with a particular Account of the Great and Memorable Battel fought in *Hungary* the 11th. of *Sept* laſt, between Pr. *Eugene* of *Saxony* General of the Imperial Forces, and the Grand Seignior: Being the moſt exact and perfect Hiſtory to this time.

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THE EPISTLE TO THE READER.

READER, I here preſent you with a Hiſtory that has been much deſired by all, who are curious to be Informed in Foreign Affairs. It Treats of the Turkiſh *Policy,*

the Greatneſs and Waining of that Empire, which has been a long time ſo formidable to Chriſtendom; ſhewing how they encreaſed in Power, by over-running and ruining many Ancient and Noble Kingdoms; and how the torrent of their Victories and prodigious Succeſs was ſtopped in the Warlike Kingdom of Hungary, *when all* Europe *ſtood trembling, and the Chriſtian Religion feared a fatal Eccliſe by Infidels, with the ſtrong Conteſts they have had with the* German *Emperours, and the various Succeſſes that have happened in ſundry Battels, Sieges, Treaties and Poli-*

Policies, with the Diviſion of the Chriſtians on trifling occaſions; on which they have wreſted their greateſt advantages to make their Encroachments, and eſtabliſh by the Power of the Sword their falſe Worſhip.

In brief, it is a very ſatisfactory Hiſtory highly neceſſary for all that are deſirous to be Informed in Forreign Affairs, full of variety as to what it treats of; ſo that it may be uſeful for the Information of all that read it, which was one main aim of writing it: There being nothing memorable omitted, and thoſe digeſted into ſo delight-

ful and intelligable a Method, that I doubt not but it will pleaſe and find encouragement in the World, which is the deſire and expectation of your Friend to ſerve You

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THE HISTORY Of The WARS of *HUNGARY.*

HUngary is in it self an exceeding fertil Kingdom, abounding in Cattle, Fruit, and Corn, Silver-Mines, and other Commodities of great Value; bounded on the East with *Transylvania*, on the North with *Poland*, on the West with *Austria*, and on the South, with *Sclavonia*; divided in the Upper and Lower Country; branched with divers Rivers very Commodious, many of them fit for Navigation, and all of them for Boats, or such like Vessels of great Burthen, but more especially the *Danube*, and *Gran*, Rivers Famous

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throughout the World; nor ſo only, but accommodated with many Hills, moderately riſing and over-ſhadowing the Plains, with Pleaſant Woods that Crown them, being ſcituate in a moſt Temperate and Healthful Climate, between Thirty-three and Thirty-four Degrees of the North Latitude: And produced that People which under the Leading of *Attalus* their King, and divers other Chieftains, graſped *Italy* with ſo hard a Hand, that the *Roman* Empire then Flouriſhing, could not in many years ſtruggling, wreſt it from them, nor indeed never Totally Expulſe them.

The Chief Cityes of this once Flouriſhing Kingdom, are *Bellgrade*, *Buda*, *Gran*, *Newhewſel*, *Presburg*, *Rab*, *Commora*, *Alba-Regalis*, &c. the Villages and Fortreſſes heretofore were many, but it having been for divers years paſt almoſt the Continual Seat of War, moſt of them have been demoliſhed; eſpecially in the Upper *Hungary*, either by the Male-Contents, or to prevent their falling into the Hands of the *Turks*, who greedily have Coveted

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the Subjection of this Noble Kingdom, ever ſince the Reign of *Amurath* the Second, and Sixth King of the *Turks*, who Flouriſhed *Anno.* 1440. and between whom and *Uladiſlaus* the *Hungarian* King, many Battels were Fought, in which the Infidels were moſtly Overthrown with Incredible Slaughter. Nor did *Hunniades* the great Captain, and afterwards King of *Hungary*, ſucceeding the before mentioned King, leſs terrifie them; for he not only Overthrew the ſeveral Armyes that advanced under *Mahomet* the Second, Son to *Amurath*, but waſted the *Turks* Dominions with Fire and Sword, ſo that being altogether heartleſs, they for many years deſiſted, and left off invading the Noble Kingdom of *Hungary*. Nor did there any thing memorable happen from the year 1481, the year in which *Mahomet* Dyed, till the year 1526, being the Sixth year of the Reign of *Solyman* the Magnificent, Fourth Emperour of the *Turks*, who fluſhed with his Conqueſt of the *Rhodes*, and ſeeking new Occaſion to War on the Chriſtians, found a fit opportuni-

ty; for the Princes of *Christendom* be
ing at Variance amongſt themſelves
and madly turning their Swords upo
each other, he ſtood not to conſide
the Juſtneſs of his undertaking, b
ſuppoſing it beſt to Fiſh in trouble
Waters; he raiſes a Huge A
my, not conſiſting of leſs than 200
Horſe and Foot, & entered the Kin
dom of *Hungary*, miſerably waſtin
it with Fire, and Sword. Whereup
on, *Lewis* the then Reigning Kin
young and unexperienced, raiſed a
Army of 30000. Men, and at the ear
eſt requeſt of *Tomorcus* a Fryer, wh
aſſured him of Victory, gave the I
fidel Battel, contrary to the Advi
of his Grave Counſellors, where
himſelf with moſt of the *Hunga
an* Nobility, and almoſt all t
Officers, and Common Souldiers wer
Slain: Whereupon ſuch a Fear po
ſeſſed the *Hungarians*, that moſt o
the ſtrong Cityes, were put into th
hands of thoſe whom *Solyman* appoin
ed to take Poſſeſſion in his Nam
Conſtituting *Johanes Sepuſio*, *Vayv
of Tranſylvania*, to hold the Regen
ther

thereof, in fee of the *Ottoman* Empire; and then with infinite Spoyl, returned to *Conſtantinople*, leaving part of his Army to maintain the New King in Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom; who was no ſooner Crowned, but *Ferdinand* King of *Bohemia*, and Brother to *Charles* the Fifth, Emperor of *Germany*, laid Claim to the Soveraignty: And that his Title might be the more Apparent, ſent his Agents to the *Courts* of all *Chriſtian* Princes, to declare the Cauſes that moved him to make ſuch Claim, and the Juſt Right he had to the Kingdom, deſiring their aid in the recovery thereof; as likewiſe to drive the *Turks* out of *Chriſtendom*. Aided by the Emperor his Brother, he entered that Kingdom with a Powerfnll Army, and after Eight days Siege, had the ſtrong City *Buda* put into his Poſſeſſion, many of the *Hungarians*, who were by this time become weary of their New King, joyning with him; when paſſing the River *Tibiſcus*, he joyned Battel with him, and after a ſharp and bloody Fight, overthrew him; who thereupon with

ſome of his truſty Followers fled into *Poland:* After whoſe Flight, *Ferdinand*, by the Conſent of the greateſt part of the *Hungarian* Nobility, was Crowned King of *Hungary* in the City of *Alba-Regalis*, when leaving *Stephanus Battor*, his Viceroy, he returned into *Bohemia.*

King *John*, by the means aforeſaid, being expell'd his new acquired Kingdom, ſent his *Ambaſſadors* to *Solyman*, then at *Conſtantinople*, to implore his Aid, for his Re-enthronizing, as alſo did King *Ferdinand* to fruſtrate the Negotiation of his Competitor; but the latter refuſing to hold the Kingdom, as a Tributary to the *Ottoman* Empire, the former prevailed, and the Ambaſſadors of the latter were diſmiſſed with Scorn and Contempt. Whereupon great preparations were made; but ſo ſuddain was the *Turk* in Advancing, that e're the King could bring his Army into the Field, he had entered the Kingdom; for fear of whom the Citizens of *Buda* almoſt diſſerted it, and fled with their ſubſtance to *Strigonium*, *Alba-Regalis*, and *Poſſonium*; ſo that

that Marching from *Belgrade*, where the depoſed King attended him, he repoſſeſſed him of moſt of the Cityes that had been taken, or revolted from him. Whereupon, having drawn from all parts an Army of 300000. Men, he reſolved to waſte *Auſtria* with Fire, & Sword, & alſo other of King *Ferdinands* Dominions. In order to which, he having ſent *Achometes* his great *Baſſa*, with the Vauntgard of his Army, himſelf followed with the Groſs Body, waſting the Country, even to the walls of *Vienna*, the Metropolitan City of that Province, and Bulwark of the Empire, to which he layed Seige, encamping in five Diviſions, covering with his Multitude Eight Miles in Circumference: But that great City being defended by the Invincible Courage of *Philip* the *Paſgrave*, Nephew to *Frederick* Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* and Duke of *Bavaria*, the Count of *Salma*, the Lord *Regendorp*, and divers others, as alſo the Kings Army ſtill hovering about his Camp, to take all Advantages, he after many unſucceſsful Aſſaults, and the loſs of 80000. Men,

in a great Rage raiſed his Siege, and put 30000 Chriſtian Captives to the Sword, taken in the Ravagement of the adjacent Countryes, when having Reinthronized the depoſed King, he returned to *Conſtantinople*, purpoſing the enſuing year, with a greater Army to Over-run *Auſtria*, *Bohemia*, *Croatia*, and *Carinthia*; which allaruming the Chriſtian Princes, they gathered an Army of 160000 Expert Souldiers, which ſo terrified *Solyman*, that after having in Vain Beſieged *Gouza*, he raiſed his Camp, and returned without effecting any thing Worthy of ſuch great Preparations; ſo that ſuddenly after King *John* made a ſecret Contract with King *Ferdinand*, to ſurrender the Kingdom to him or his Heirs at his Death; which happening ſoon after, and the Queen his Wife, ſtanding for it in the Right of her Son, then an Infant, King *Ferdinand* entered it with a great Power, and Seized upon moſt of the ſtrong places, cauſing the *Hungarians* to ſwear Allegiance to him as their Rightful King. Whereupon, the *Turks* again entered *Hungary*,

Hungary, between whom and the Kings Forces, many Skirmiſhes happened; when King *Ferdinand*, tired out with a tedious War, ſent his Ambaſſadors with Rich Preſents to the haughty *Turk*, offering to pay him Tribute, in conſideration he might quietly Poſſeſs his Kingdom of *Hungary*. But ſo far was he from granting their Demands, that he demanded Tribute for *Auſtria*, which with diſdain was rejected. And now the Kingdom of *Hungary* being divided into Factions, one Part ſiding with King *Ferdinand*, and the other with the Queen and her Son; great Miſeries enſued even to the almoſt Ruin and Deſolation of the Kingdom. Moſt of the ſtrong Holds falling again into the hands of the *Turks*, who by this time knew better how to keep them, than heretofore; making the Queens Intereſt only a pretence, the better to facilitate their purpoſes, who in the end finding her ſelf deluded, and that ſhe was in no condition to wage War againſt ſo Powerful an Enemy, by the perſwaſion of her Friends, *Anno* 1551. agreed with King *Ferdinand* to

Reſign her and her Sons Title and Claim to the Kingdom of *Hungary* for ever; in conſideration of the Province of *Caſſonia*, and an annual Penſion of 100000 *Ducats*. Upon which, fiercely invading what the Turks poſſeſſed, he wreſted the greateſt part from them; and the next year his Brother *Charles*, being ſtricken in years, and grown weary of the Ponderous Load of the Empire, reſign'd it for a private life; when he ſo Laboured with the Electoral Princes, that he procured himſelf to be Elected Emperor, and ſtoutly maintained his Dominions all the remaining part of his Life. And thus, Reader, have I briefly ſhewn you, by what means the Turk came to get footing in *Hungary*; and how it came to be a Hereditary Kingdom of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; on which Houſe, the Empire has as it were been ever ſince intailed; and this I did the better to let the Reader underſtand the Right and Claim of the preſent Emperor; yet the Bargain was mightily oppoſed by *George* Biſhop of *Veradium*, who though an *Hungarian*, being in great Power,

power, ſecretly favoured the Turks, and ſtrove what in him lay to Advance the Intereſt of *Solyman*, ſtirring up in order thereto, the *Hungarians* againſt *Ferdinand*; which the Turks laboured as much to bring to paſs, and for great Summs of Mony cauſed them to mutiny. But the Biſhop being taken out of the way, the Animoſities moſtly ceaſed; yet the *Ottoman* Armies vexed the Kingdom all the Reign of *Solyman*, who dyed at *Quinque Eccleſia* an *Hungarian* City, on the *4th.* of *September*, *Anno.* 1566. and left his Son *Selimus* the Second, to reign in his ſtead; yet upon his Death *John* the Vayved of *Tranſilvania*, ſtirred up the *Hungarians* to Rebel againſt *Maximilian*, Son to the Emperour *Ferdinand*, and his Succeſſor in the Empire. But the new *Turkiſh* Emperour being inclinable to Peace, and that Peace once concluded between the two Empires, the Vayvods deſigns were fruſtrated; the Kingdom of *Hungary* after ſo much Affliction, having reſt for many years; eſpecially upon the Emperor *Rhodolph* Succeſſor to *Maximi-*

lian,

Maximilian, his renewing the League with *Amurath* the Third, Son to the aforesaid *Selymus*: But the League expiring, or being rather broken by the *Turks*, the War fell like a Tempest upon that Kingdom; the *Turks*, and such *Hungarians* as joyned with them, burning and destroying most of the Pleasant Places in the Upper *Hungary*, before the Emperours Army could take the Field; but being once Advanced, many Bloody Battels were Fought, in which the *Turks* for the most part, came by the worst: Especially upon *George* Count *Serini*'s taking the Field, who, hovering with his Troops about the *Turkish* Camp, cut them off in great Numbers, and the more upon the Revolt of the *Transylvanians*, *Valachians*, and *Moldavians*, from *Amurath*; so that those *Hungarian* Nobility that had sided with him, were for their own Security obliged by the mediation of their Friends, to make their Peace with the Emperor; which so perplex'd the *Turk*, that doubting his safety, even in *Constantinople*, he dyed as most imagine through

through Grief and Anger, *Anno.* 1595. leaving his Son *Mahomet* the Third, to ſucceed him in the *Ottoman* Empire, in whoſe Reign the War continued fierce in all parts of the Kingdom of *Hungary*. Yet the *Turks* (though they ſpared no diligence to incite the *Hungarians* to take part with them, promiſing not only great rewards to the Leaders of the Faction, that bandied againſt the Imperialiſts, but alſo a free Exerciſe of Religion, and an Acknowledgment only in the Lieu of Tribute) were fearfully put to the worſt, and many ſtrong places, of which they had poſſeſſed themſelves, wreſtled out of their hands; which occaſioned *Mahomet* in Perſon to Advance with an Army of 200000. Horſe and Foot, drawn from all parts of his Dominions: But having thoſe Forces waſted, without effecting any thing memorable, he returned with the greateſt part of what remained, to *Conſtantinople*. Yet was his Succeſs again furthered by divers *Hungarians*, who diſcontented, and deſirous of plunder beſieged *Papa*, and after a long Battery had

had it delivered into their hands; where entering they made great ſpoyl, and afterwards more wickedly ſold the Inhabitants to the *Turks* of *Alba-Regalis*. But ſoon after the Imperial Army advancing, the Rebells, ſuch as could, fled to the *Turks*, and thoſe that could not eſcape, were ſeverely puniſhed, the chief Promoters of that Diſturbance, being impailed alive. Nor was it long e're the *Tranſylvanians*, who had put themſelves under the protection of the Emperor, revolted to the *Turks*, Impriſoning *Baſta* the Emperors Lieutenant, and ſuch of the Nobility as they ſuppoſed well affected to the Imperial Regency; but an Army more ſtrong than the former approaching, thoſe ſtirs blew over, and the *Turks* Army, that were entered *Hungary*, overthrown. And now the *Turk* being hard put to it in *Aſia*, by a huge Army of Rebells, headed by one *Screvano* a pretended Prophet, was obliged to draw his Army out of *Hungary*, which again gave reſt to that Afflicted Kingdom. But it long laſted not ere the *Tartars* in great numbers invaded it,

but

but in the end, joyning Battle with Count *Serini*, were with incredible ſlaughter, broken and put to Flight; and ſo Infortunate were they, that ſuch as eſcaped the firſt, fell into the hands of the Lord *Nadaſdi*; who being abroad with conſiderable Forces, cut them in pieces; and ſo continued the War at divers times, all the Reign of *Mahomet*, who dyed about the end of *January*, 1604. and in his ſtead *Achmat*, was Saluted Emperor. In the beginning of whoſe Reign, the *Tartars*, under the leading of their Emperors Son, at the inſtigation of the Turks entered *Hungary*, and committed ſuch Outrages, as are almoſt impoſſible to be expreſt in words: (Now the reaſon why the *Tartar* is at all times ſo willing to aid the Turk, is, for that by the many interchanges of Marriage, If the Turkiſh Male line fail, the *Tartar* ſucceeds in the *Ottoman* Empire:) Yet being followed cloſe by the Imperial Forces, and ſuch *Hungarians* as were in Arms, they were many of them miſerably ſlain. Notwithſtanding, *Haſſan Baſſa*, joyned

ed them with an Army drawn out of the Turkish Garisons in *Hungary*, when after having in vain besieged *Strigonium*, a little before taken by the Christians, they were forced to retire into strong holds: When seeing plain Force would do nothing, the *Bassa* fell to Tampering with some discontented Persons, and amongst the rest with one *Botskay*, who drawing after him a Resolute Company of desperate fellows, committed divers Outrages, being more bloody in his Execution, than the Turks; his pretence being to restore the face of Justice in that Kingdom, and Religious Worship, which he said had been altered by the influence of the Roman Catholique *Bishops*, and Favorites of the See of *Rome*: But joyning Battel with *Basta*, that Valiant Captain, he was routed, and most of his followers slain, upon which the places that had fallen into his hands, were recovered without much difficulty.

Anno Domini 1605. Notwithstanding the former Defeat of *Botscay*, other intestine Troubles arose in the Kingdom, occasion-

caſioned by the Biſhops in their late Aſſembly, paſſing a Decree, cruel and bloody, *viz.* That all of the Reformed Religion ſhould be Burnt or Baniſhed: Againſt which, notwithſtanding the Nobility, as well of the one Religion as the other, Proteſted; Yet the Reformed Churches were Seized, publick and private Worſhip forbidden; as alſo the reading of the *Holy Bible*. To redreſs which, although *Baſta* the Emperors Lieutenant promiſed, yet *Botſcay*, upon this new occaſion, having drawn a multitude after him, waſted many places, not being deſirous to hearken to any Propoſals; unleſs *Tranſilvania* might be Allotted him, and that the Lieutenancy of *Hungary* might be put into the hands of a Native *Hungarian*; not doubting then, but himſelf ſhould be the man: And ſoon after required that all the Offices and places of Truſt, might be put into the Poſſeſſion of *Hungarians*, and the Souldiers of other Nations, unleſs ſuch as were in Garriſon, to withdraw, and yet not to paſs their appointed Limits; and that the *Hungarian* Souldiers ſhould receive

receive the Emperors Pay: As alſo, that when ever any Aſſembly of the Eſtates convened at *Presburg*, that the Emperor ſhould be there in Perſon.

The Propoſals ſpecified, being delivered to the Lord *Baſta*, by the hands of two *Hungarian* Gentlemen, and no ſuitable Anſwer returned: Such a Deſolation was made by the diſcontented Perſons in Armes, that the *Turks* ſtood amazed to ſee themſelves out-done in Cruelty. Nor were they ſlow to take the Advantage of ſuch Commotions, but poſſeſſed themſelves of *Vacia* and *Vice-Grade*; ſo that the Kingdom being in a Flame, to extinguiſh it, *Baſta* procured the Emperors Pardon for all Offences paſt, as well Eccleſiaſtical as Temporal, promiſing upon their Submiſſion to reſtore them all to their Liberties, Priviledges and Religious Worſhip, and that no Perſon ſhould be moleſted by Vertue of the forementioned Decree; the which was proclaimed with Beat of Drum, and ſound of Trumpet in moſt parts of the Principal Cities: Whereupon divers of the Gentry in

armes came in: and imbraced the ſaid Pardon, being thereupon reſtored. But *Botſcays* Army notwithſtanding growing great by the numbers that reſorted to him, and revolted from the Emperors Lieutenant, he detached a party, and with it beſieged *Sacinar*, and after divers Aſſaults took it; and ſoon after had like to have ſurprized the ſtrong Caſtle of *Tokay*, but was fruſtrated by the reſiſtance they found; but what more then ordinary contributed to the deſign they had to ſhake off the German Yoak, was the Revolt of *Baſta*'s Soldiers and their continual Mutinies, which he hardly appeaſed with great ſums of Money.

Botsky by this time having in his Service a great many *Haydukes*, (who are a People that commonly Live by the Sword, and ever ſerve where greateſt Pay or Plunder is to be had) He ſent them to beſiege *Fileck*, which with ſome loſs they took, and placed a Gariſon therein; which greatly troubled the Emperor. When to allay thoſe Tumults he ſent Deputies to treat with *Botskay*, but found him obſtinate, and not inclinable

to

to Peace; his anſwer being, That if they came from the Eſtates of *Hungary* he would treat with them, but if from the Emperor, he expected his demands to be fulfilled according to the Articles he had propoſed; and with this anſwer diſmiſſing them, he ſent his Letters Mandatory to the Nobility, in order to their Aſſembling at *Serentium* on the Seventh of *April*, to ſettle the Affairs of the Kingdom; in Obedience to which many went, but nothing worthy of note was concluded on. *Botskay* and thoſe of his faction, ſtill over-ruling them in their Conſultations, eſpecially when they came to propoſe the neceſſity of a peace between them and the Emperor; he well knowing that the greateſt part of the Imperial Forces had their hearts with him, who under pretence of wanting their Pay frequently mutinied; ſo that proſecuting his deſign, he poſſeſſed himſelf of *New-Hewſel*, *Cibinium*, *Dorfeld*, and *Schemitz*; the which, together with the ſpoile the *Turks* made, oblig'd the Emperor to ſtudy the materialleſt means to reconcile the differences between

tween him and his diſcontented Subjects: Whereupon he ſent *Sigiſmond Forgat* with plenary Inſtructions to *Kirpa*, where at that time the Eſtates of *Hungary* were aſſembled, and whither likewiſe *Botskay* had ſent his Deputies, as alſo had the *Baſſa* of *Buda*, &c. But the demands of the *Turks* and diſcontented *Hungarians* were ſo unreaſonable, that all hopes of an amicable Accomodation vaniſhed; ſo that fierce Wars again iſſuing, all the Country was covered with ſmoak of flaming Villages by day, and ſhining fires by night; the *Hungarians* in Arms againſt the Emperor, amongſt other things, not forbearing to ſell their fellow-Subjects to the *Turks*, by them to be made Slaves to perpetuity, with many other Outrages. But ſoon after the Imperial Forces, giving them battle, they were overthrown with conſiderable ſlaughter near the Walls of *Caniſia*, and afterwards he put ſtrong Gariſons into the moſt important places of that Kingdom: Which induced the Ringleaders of the Faction to bethink themſelves of a timely Accord

with

with his Imperial Majeſty. When after many overtures made, receiving Letters of Safe-conduct, *Botskay* with his Wife and Children came to *Vienna*, and ſubmitted themſelves to the Emperor; whereupon matters were ſo ordered that a peace enſued, and Articles ſpeedily concluded on. The Copy of which take as followeth.

1. It was Articled, That from the time of the Ratification, It ſhould be Lawful for the *Hungarians* to have a free Exerciſe of the Reformed Religion, believing as they would.

2. That if the *Hungarians* ſo deſired, they might chuſe a Palatine from amongſt themſelves, and that in the mean time *Matthias* the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria* ſhould bear the Title of *Viceroy*.

3. That the *Hungarian* Crown ſhould be in the poſſeſſion of the Emperor.

4. That the Biſhops that were nobly deſcended, and had Lands of their own, ſhould be admitted into the Council, but the other Biſhops not to be received.

5. That

5. That *Botskay* for himſelf, and his Heirs Male, ſhould hold *Tranſylvania* in fee of the Empire.

6. That notwithſtanding, the ſaid Province ſhould be annexed to *Hungary.*

7. That for his Arms he ſhould bear three Royal Crowns, and three open Helmets.

8. That he ſhould no more ſtile himſelf Prince, but Lord of part of *Hungary.*

9. That they who had Levyed the *Hey-dukes*, ſhould pay them their wages.

10. That the harms and injuries done on both ſides, ſhould remain in Oblivion.

11. That *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, *Lanſnitium* and *Auſtria* ſhould not only with their Letters and Seals Confirm the Articles, but alſo ſwear to keep them Inviolate, ſo far as concerned them.

12. That the *Hungarians* ſhould likewiſe ſend ſome to *Vienna*, who on their behalfs ſhould likewiſe by their Letters, Seals and Oaths, Confirm the Ratification.

13. That

13. That the Aſſembly of the Eſtates of *Hungary* ſhould be referred to a more convenient time for their meeting.

14. That theſe things being done this Agreement ſhould be publickly confirmed, and inrolled in the Records of the Kingdom of *Hungary*.

15. That it ſhould be Lawful for the *Hungarians* by their Ambaſſadors to invite the Princes of the Empire to the approving and confirming of theſe Articles.

Upon theſe Articles the Peace being accorded with the *Hungarians*, and the *Turks* by that means finding themſelves ill at eaſe, thought it no time to ſtand out; ſo that the Negotiation being on foot, a peace between the two Emperors was ſpeedily concluded, to the joy of the *Hungarians*, who had been harraſted, and tired out with the miſeries of a deſperate War. After which *Botskay* called an Aſſembly of the Eſtates, recommending to them the care of preſerving inviolate the Articles before mentioned, as likewiſe the ſpeedy Election of a *Palatine*, and that

above

above all things they would maintain and incourage the Reformed Religion, and in the next Aſſembly labour to have the Article or Decree of the Biſhops for burning Hereticks repealed, and as much as in them lay to reſtore the Trade of the waſted Provinces. After which good Counſel falling ſick he greatly Lamented his Rebellion, which had occaſioned ſo much blood-ſhed and deſolation; wiſhing that never any after, upon what pretence ſoever, might enterprize the like, deſiring nothing more than that he was Capable of begging the pardon of every individual Perſon throughout the *Roman Empire*: But above all, he earneſtly admoniſhed ſuch as had been his Accomplices, to adhere to the *Emperors* intereſt, and not lanch out beyond the bounds of their Duty and Allegiance; when after many ſupplications to God for the pardon of his manifold Sins, he gave up the Ghoſt, dying on the 3*d*. of *December*, 1606.

Botſca being Dead, his Followers began again to raiſe new Commotions, infringing the Articles, eſpecial-

ly upon *Matthias* the Arch-Duke's be
ing Crowned King of *Hungary*, ſom
of which took upon them the Tit
of Princes; but the Duke relinquiſhin
his Regency, matters were brough
into good Order: But the enſuin
year, the Turks who durſt not them
ſelves appear openly in Arms, under
hand aſſiſted and ſtir'd up the *He*
Dukes, who encreaſing to the numbe
of 15000 Beſieged *Filesk*, but ſucceed
ed not in their Enterprize as was ex
pected; yet the Eſtates Aſſembled, b
the Arch-Duke, who was appointe
Preſident, being abſent, nothing
moment was done; ſo that ſoon a
ter the Imperial Diet aſſembled at *A*
tisbone, where ſeveral of the Elect
ral Princes fell at Variance, and cou
not be preſently appeaſed, althou
the Arch-Duke was there in Perſo
acting in the nature of Preſident.

Theſe great Councils proving in
fectual, Troubles and Diſcontents aga
happened in *Hungary*, *Auſtria*, &
To allay which the Arch-Duke labo
red earneſtly, once more aſſemblin
the Eſtates at *Presburg*, who out
them

themſelves choſe Commiſſioners to hear and determine Grievances, and appeaſe the Tumults on Foot, who ſo well Acted in their Station, that a Calm enſued. But what ſoon after had like to ſet all in a Blaze, was the difference that happened between the Emperor and Arch-Duke, upon the Latter's laying an abſolute claim to the Crown of *Hungary*, without acknowledging it a Fee of the Empire; but both Parties Armed, and matters at a point to be decided by the Sword, the Princes ſo Laboured, that a pacification became the reſult of their Mediation, and the Duke was contented to receive the Enſigns of Royalty at the hands of the Emperors Ambaſſador, acknowledging his Soveraignty; yet the Proteſtant Eſtates refuſed to Swear Allegiance to him, unleſs he ratified the Articles, and confirmed to them what ever was therein ſpecified, but he not regarding their requeſt; but going about to puniſh their contempt of his Authority, they took up Arms; yet the Eſtates of *Bohemia* and *Morovia* interpoſing, Calmneſs

enſued upon the Kings promiſing (for that Title he now had by the conſent of the Emperor) that although for fear of diſpleaſing the Pope, and King of *Spain*, he could not tollerate the Reformed Religion, yet he would connive at the free Exerciſe thereof throughout his Dominions; and that as to the diſpoſal of Offices and places of Truſt, they ſhould be indifferently diſtributed without reſpect of Perſon or Religion, but according to true Merit: Whereupon the Eſtates proceeded to the Election of a Palatine which Honourable Dignity was conferred upon *Eliſhaſcius* a Noble *Hungarian*, who with all diligence faithfully diſcharged that truſt, for the ſpace of one year, and then dyed.

Anno. 1608. on the 19*th.* of *Octob.* The *Turkiſh* Ambaſſador came to congratulate the New King, and to confirm the League for Twenty years which was accordingly done, and many Rich preſents which he had brought preſented in great ſplendor, ſo that *Hungary* had again a proſpect of happy days: But *Rodolphus* the Emperor

Dying

Dying, and *Matthias* the Arch-Duke coming to the Imperial Sway, the *Turks* began their former trade of making Inroads, and ſtirring up the *Hungarians* to Rebel againſt him, though the Peace had been a third time confirm'd: So little regard have thoſe Infidels to National Leagues, no longer then they ſtand with their Intereſt. And the more were People terrified, for that *Anno.* 1614 ſuch Dreadful and Amazing Prodigies were ſeen in *Hungary*, *Auſtria*, and *Sileſia*, that they were conſtrued for no leſs than the fore-runners of ſome Dreadfull Calamity. But the Emperor calling the Aſſembly of Eſtates to adjuſt matters, and redreſs grievances, keeping likewiſe a ſtanding Power to Curb the inſolencies of the Turks; nothing of moment happened for many years, unleſs the death of *Achmet* the Turkiſh Sultan, who dyed *Anno.* 1616 leaving his Brother *Muſtapha*, by reaſon of his Sons Minority, to ſucceed him in the *Ottoman* Empire, which *Muſtapha* he had all along before kept in Priſon; but being crazed in his Wits, he was ſoon depoſed

depoſed, and *Oſman*, Son to *Achm*
as young as he was, advanced to t
Empire. And now *Matthias* the ne
Emperor, infringing the Articles, b
oppreſſing thoſe of the reformed R
ligion, they Solicited *Bethlem Gab*
Prince of *Tranſylvania*, to advance wi
the forces he had raiſed, who bei
encouraged thereto alſo by the Turk
came into *Hungary*, and took ma
Towns, and ſoon after by the a
vice of the Palatine, he was Crow
ed King; when to maintain his Ti
he encreaſed his Army to 50000, a
miſerably waſted the Territories
the *Roman* Empire, bringing ſuch
fear upon *Vienna*, that the Proteſtan
dwelling therein, ſent their ſupplic
tions to him, to deſire that he wou
ſpare the City and Country, for the
their Wives and Children ſakes; t
which as much as in him lay, he a
cordingly did, and upon ſtrange D
orders in the Turkiſh Empire, withdre
his Forces ſoon after out of the Kin
dom; for in a very ſhort ſpace *Oſm*
was Depoſed and Murthered by t
command of *Muſtapha*, who was t
ſeco

ſecond time advanced to the Imperial Dignity, but long enjoyed it not, for the *Ianizaries* Mutinying depoſed *Muſtapha* again, who after ſome days Impriſonment was ſtrangled, and *Morat* or *Amurath* the Fourth, Son to *Ahmet* and Brother to *Oſman*, was advanced to the Dignity: When the *Tranſylvanian* repenting that he had ſo raſhly relinquiſhed *Hungary*, gathered great Forces a ſecond time, and aided by the Turks, again entered that Kingdom, deſtroyed in a fearful manner all before him, and made ſuch deſolation, that the Emperor pitying his ſuffering People, and being moved to Compaſſion by their Cry, and not being in a condition to ſuccour them, it was accorded; That the *Tranſylvanian* Prince, ſhould have the Poſſeſſion of *Hungary*, and that the Emperor diſclaiming all Intereſt and Title thereto, the people ſhould be left free under his direction: That all ſuch as had made a League with him, ſhould be reſtored to their ancient Libertys, and Eſtates: That the *Emperor* ſhould pay an annual Tribute of 40000 *Dollars*,

lars to the *Turkish* Sultan, pretended to be granted in the days of the *Emperor*, to *Solyman*, for the Province of *Austria*: That the Prince and Bassa of *Buda*, should have Power at any time to conclude a Peace in the name of *Morat*; and that all the Cities, Towns and Castles, should remain in the hands of those that Possessed them; a free entercourse of Trade, being allowed between the Subjects of one and the other *Empire*.

This thing accorded, the *Transylvanian* promised to ransome those Christians, that the Turks were carrying into miserable Captivity, with some small assistance from the Imperialists, but failed in the Performance; for the Turks Rising in the Night, by which they for the most part march, carryed away 20000 of either Sex: Which so enraged the *Hungarians*, that 2000 Horse fell in upon them, & cut off a great part of their Rear, whereupon turning head, the miserable spoyled the little that remained in that distressed Kingdom, Killing, and taking Prisoners all that came to hand, and amongst

mongſt the reſt, *Petrozi*, one of the *Hungarian* Lords; and had made greater Deſolation, had not they been drawn off to oppoſe the *Perſian Sophie*, who with a huge Army waſted the *Ottoman* Territories in *Aſia*, even to the Walls of *Babylon*, which they took, and by frequently Skirmiſhing with, and breaking into the Quarters, of the Huge Army of *Turks*, and *Tartars*, who under the Leading of the Great Viſier was ſent to oppoſe them, they cut off about 80 or 90000; of which Opportunity the *German Emperor* laying hold, entered *Hungary* with 50000 Horſe and Foot, preſſing at the ſame time Peace might be concluded between him and *Murat*; but e're any thing could be effected, his Army gave Battel to the Prince, and overthrew him, *viz.* on the 16*th.* of *October*, 1627 near the River *Gran*, whereby he wreſted from him divers ſtrong Holds; but being ſecretly aſſiſted by the diſcontented *Hungarians*, he kept ſtrong Footing in the Kingdom till a peace was concluded, which gave reſt to *Hungary*, during the Reign of

Morat, but exſpired with his Life, he d
ing of a Feavour, occaſioned by a S
feit, on the 8*th.* of *February An*
1640. and was ſucceeded in the *Ot*
man Empire, by *Ibrahim* his Broth
and Son to *Achmet*. In the beginning
whoſe Reign, although the Peace con
nued, 4000 *Turks* endeavoured to ſ
prize *Rab*, and in order thereto ſe
100 Fellows in Carts covered wi
Hay, who were to ſurprize the Sen
nels, and ſecure the Gates, whilſt t
reſt burſting from their Ambuſh ent
red; but it being diſcovered, and t
Carts permitted to enter, the Bri
was ſuddenly drawn up, and wh
they were come to be untruſſed, th
common people truſſed them up agai
with Ropes; and although complain
were made by the Emperors Amba
ſadors, yet no redreſs could be ha
the *Turks* excuſing it as a raſh ac
on, but were rather aſhamed that
had ſo ill ſucceeded; which ſo incour
ged *Rogotskie* Prince of *Tranſylvan*
who in that Principality ſucceede
Bethlem Gabor, that *Anno.* 16
he ſo wrought with the diſconten

Hunga

Hungarians, that he induced them to take up Arms againſt the Emperor, to whom joyning his Forces, and divers diſſatisfied *Auſtrians*, he compoſed an Army of 50000 Horſe and Foot, and after having greatly Haraſſed the Country, beſieged *Solnock*, which after a long Battery he took, putting many of the Inhabitants to the Sword, and afterwards dividing his Army, Beſieged *Filesck* and *Caſſovia*, but had the former only put into his hands, by the conſent of the Garriſon Souldiers, who impriſoning their Commanders opened the Gates.

To ſuppreſs this Rebellion, the Emperor cauſed his Forces to Advance, when after divers Skirmiſhes, a Battel enſued, wherein the Rebels were worſted, and 6000 of them ſlain, as likewiſe 6000 *Turks* cut off on their way to joyn them; which made *Regutske* deſirous of Peace; to which the *Emperour*, at the inſtance of the *Hungarian* Nobility, that ſtood firm to his intereſt, conſented, and the Peace accordingly concluded on the 14th. of *Auguſt*, in the year aforeſaid, which conti-

continued all the Reign of *Ibrahim*, who in the year 1648 was depoſed and ſtrangled, and his Son *Mehemet* or *Mahomet* the Fourth, was placed on his Throne, and is now *Sultan* of the *Ottoman Empire*, who being but young was altogether ſwayed by the *Baſſas*, who now thought fit to turn their *ſword* upon the *Venetians*, and get *Candia* into their Poſſeſſions, after which they had a long time Hankered, and made divers Efforts there, in the Reign of the foregoing *Sultan*, which in the end they took, though not without great effuſions of Blood; ſo that during that Mortal Siege, *Hungary* had Peace. But the reſtleſs *Turks*, finding their Advantage by the diviſions of the Chriſtian Princes, the Foundation on which they Built, and extended their *Empire*, they like a Tempeſt fell upon it, *viz Anno*. 1661 reſolving likewiſe to depoſe *Rogotzkie*, who by the diviſions he had made had much contributed to their intereſt; but he to prevent it, depoſed himſelf, and made his Submiſſion in hopes of being reſtored, but finding his expectations

Vain,

Vain, another being placed in his ſtead, he reaſſuming his Government, and drawing after him a Powerful Army, made divers inroades into the *Turks* Territories, ſtill in the end unadviſedly joyning Battel with the *Baſſas* of *Temeſwar*, *Alba*, *Julia*, and *Buda*, he was Overthrown and Wounded, when eſcaping from the Battel, he fled to *Varadine*, and there within fifteen days, dyed of his Wounds, leaving his Princeſs, who ſince is married to Count *Teckely*, as in the Sequel will appear. And ſo enraged were the *Turks* at that poor City, for receiving him, that they layd Siege to it, and after a Furious Battery, had it put into their hands, the *Imperialiſts*, for fear of infringing the Peace, not ſtirring to relieve it, although the Inhabitants implored their aſſistance: Which ſo exaſperated the brave Count *Serini*, the Governour of *Crotia*, that he fell upon the *Turks* cutting a number of them in pieces, and immediately layd Siege to *Caniſia*, which he battered with great Fury; but as it was about to ſurrender, an

Expreſs

Expreſs came from the *Emperor* to raiſe his Siege; at which much diſpleaſed, he caſt his *Scimeter* to the ground, and for a while ſtood mute, but not thinking it convenient to eclipſe the Fame of his Anceſtors, by refuſing Obedience to his Soveraign, he drew off from before it.

Although *Rogotskie* was dead, yet his Army was rather diſperſed then conſumed, wherefore drawing together they appointed *Kemenus*, ſometimes *Rogotskies* General, to head them, driving out *Accatius Barklay* the Turks Favorite, and placed by them in *Rogotskies* Territories, reſolving to cloſe with *Leopold* the *Emperor*, who ſucceeded *Matthias*. Whereupon the *German* Forces in *Hungary*, drew to his aſſiſtance, and were admitted to Garriſon in divers Cities of that Kingdom, being uſed with all civility and reſpect; which cauſed the *Baſſa* of *Buda* (notwithſtanding the League was not expired) to invade ſuch places in *Hungary* as were ſubject to the *Empire*: Which ſo exaſperated Count *Serini*, that he fell upon them with ſuch Pow-

er

er as he had, and ſlew them in great numbers, building a Fort in the *Turks* Dominions, calling it *Serinſwar*; and becauſe the *Baſſa* of *Buda* obſtructed it not, the Grand *Viſier* commanded him to be ſtrangled; whereupon the peace being apparently broken, fierce Wars enſued, for *Montecuculi* the Imperial General, joyning with *Kemenus*, the Army appeared ſo formidable, that *Ali-Baſſa*, though he had drawn great Forces together, durſt not oppoſe its progreſs, till he had divided the *Tranſylvanians* amongſt themſelves, by endeavouring to advance *Apafie*, a man in high Eſteem, to the Principality; inſomuch that moſt part of *Kemenus*'s Army revolted to him; when as the *Baſſa* taking his advantage, ſet upon *Kemenus*, and in a bloody Field overthrew him, and recruiting ſometime his Army, to try a ſecond Fortune, he was again overthrown, and in his flight, beat from his Horſe by one of his own Souldiers, where none relieving him, he was trampled to death, and moſt of his people ſlain by the *Turks*. But the Valiant

liant Count *Serini*, soon after gathering his Forces, Besieged and took *Claudiopolis*, *Somoswar*, *Sechillud*, *Clewar*, Alias *Coleswar*, and *Bethlem*, with many other Towns and Villages of lesser note, the new Prince in conjunction with the *Turks*, not daring to give him Battel.

After this proceeding, a Treaty was required, but nothing coming of it, the War continued; so that in the beginning of the year, 1663 the *Turks* took the Field, resolving to recover *Rab*, and *Commora*; when passing the *Danube* over a Bridg of Boats, the Governour of *Newheusel*, sallyed with 8000 men, though contrary to the advice of his Council, and in the night entered the Turks Camp; but they being alarumed in all quarters, enclosed him with their multitude, and cut off almost all his people, himself with about Fifty resolute *Hungarians*, scarcely breaking through the enemy, to tell the heavy news, and fill the town with Lamentations; though such as dyed, sold their Lives at a dear rate, falling upon heaps of the Infidels they had

had ſlain. This great loſs made the Governeur ſend to *Montecuculi* then in the Rabble to ſend him a Reinforcement for the defence of the place, he being very apprehenſive that the Enemy would ſet down before it: Whereupon 1000 reſolute Soldiers were ſent, but ſcarcely were entered, e're the place was Beſieged, and ſoon after the beſiegers prepar'd for a General Storm, filling the Trenches with Rubbiſh and Faggots and ſcaling in many places, but were ſo ſtoutly reſiſted, that they retired with ſix thouſand leſs than they brought: Yet not diſcouraged they made a ſecond Attack, but were beaten off as before; but in the end the beſieged being moſtly ſlain and wounded, and their *Magazine* by accident taking Fire, they were obliged to Capitulate, and ſurrender it upon honorable conditions.

The loſs of this important Place, and the ſpoyl the Turks made, brought a great fear upon all parts of the Kingdom, nay upon *Vienna* it ſelf, the chief City of *Auſtria*, & Bulwark of the Empire; ſo that the Emperor removed

to

to *Lintz*, and the Turks heightned with the Succeſs, Marched to *Schintz*, where the Emperors *Magazine* lay; but attempting to carry it by ſtorm, they were beaten off with conſiderable loſs; whereupon paſſing to *Novograde*, they took a ſtrong Caſtle ſituate on a Rock, and Garriſoned with 600 Souldiers, & then returned to *Belgrade*, till the enſuing Spring. At which time 30000 Turks and Tartars entered *Crotia*, *Stiria*, and *Carinthia*, which moved Count *Serini* then returned out of *Hungary*, to gather what Forces he could, and with them who exceeded not 600, watching his opportunity, at divers times cut off 6000 of the Enemy; ſo that they durſt no more ſtraggle from their main body, and having encreaſed his Power, he betook himſelf to the Banks of the River *Mur*, placing Centinels wherever that River is Fordable: When upon notice that 2000 Turks had paſſed over, he fell like an unexpected Tempeſt upon them, killing and diſordering them at ſuch a rate, that in great confuſion, the remainder ſeeking

ingto repaſs, and in their fear miſtaking the place, threw themſelves into the depth of the River, and there periſhed; which the Turks on the further Bank perceiving, were ſo amazed at the ſtupendious Valour of the Noble Count, that for fear of meeting with their fellows fate, they deſiſted from attempting any thing further upon his Country. But he not ſatisfied for the ſpoyl they had made, encreaſing his Troops, entered their Territories, burning and deſtroying whatever came in his way, and amongſt other things a Bridg ſeven miles in Length, made over divers Fens, being the Labour of ſix years, and the expence of 600000 Dollars; and paſſing thence, took *Quinque Eccleſiæ*, with many other Towns and Fortreſſes, till he came before *Sigeth*, a Fortreſs taken by *Solyman*, at the expence of many Lives, defended then againſt the Turks, by Count *Nicholas Serini*, who after having made all the defence true Valour is capable of, the Town being Fired by the Enemy, and the flame growing faſt upon him, he ſallyed with the poor remainder of his

his Troops, and dyed Fighting manfully amongſt the thickeſt Squadrons of his Enemies, to his Immortal Honour. Now the thing that induced this Count his great Grandſon, to Beſiege the place ever ſince remaining in the hands of the Enemy, was to revenge the Death of his Anceſtors, but having battered it and rais'd prodigious Works before it, and it being at a point to yield, news came that a great Army of *Turks* and *Tartars* were advancing to relieve it; whereupon calling a Council of his great Captains, it was reſolved, That at that time it was requiſite to yield to Neceſſity, and raiſe the Siege, and retire into his own Country. But upon notice, that the Turks had a deſign upon his new Fort called *Serinſwar*, he ſent his Brother *Peter Serini*, whom he had appointed to Guard the Frontiers, to divert the Turks, as much as in him lay, till he could draw his Forces together. Upon which the young Prince, no leſs Couragious than his Brother, ſtopping the Turks in the ſtraights of *Mirlac*, deſtroyed 2000, took 1500 Priſoners, and cauſed the reſt to fly in great

great diſorder, who falling into the hands of the *Boors*, were moſtly ſlain. Upon the News of which ſucceſs, the Count advanced with reſolves to Beſiege *Caniſia*; and the better to know its ſtrength, went diſguiſed with Twelve of his officers to view it; but not ſo ſecret was his deſign, but the Turks had notice thereof, from ſome Treacherous Diſerters, and layd an Ambuſh of 500 men to entrap him, through which he brake with undaunted Courage, and being for ſome miles purſued, at laſt fell in with 300 *Crotian* Horſe, who having notice of his danger, were comeing to his relief; at the head of which, facing about, he charged his Purſuers, with ſuch fury, that they were moſtly ſlain, and taken Priſoners, and among the former, one was found compleatly Armed, with a twiſted Cord of ſilk about him, and underſtood to be (by the Priſoners) a perſon that had ſworn by the head of *Mahomet*, to bring the *Count* bound, and lay him at the *Viſiers* feet.

Upon theſe reiterated Succeſſes, the Diet approved of the *Counts* proceeding,

ing, promiſing great aſſiſtance: Whereupon he again ſat down before *Caniſia*, but the Turks Army approaching, and the Imperials not keeping their Promiſe, he could not accompliſh his deſire: But the War preſſing *Hungary*, at length the Emperor having drawn together a conſiderable Army, ſent them under the command of the *Count D'Soiſe*, who ſetting upon the Turks, who had paſſed a River which ſwelled with the Raine, on a ſudden were divided from their fellows, gave them a great overthrow, moſt of them being deſtroyed by the Sword, or by plunging into the River; the Chief of which were, *Iſmael*, *Baſſa* of *Buda*, the General of the *Spahies* and *Aga* of the *Janizaries*, the younger ſon of the *Tartar*, *Han Alis Beg*, General of *Boſna*, 3 other *Baſſas*, 30 *Capugibaſſas*, 35 of the *Viſiers Pages*, 340 of his *Guard*, 150 *Janizaries*, 3000 *Spahies*, 1500 *Bonacks*, 800 *Albanians*, 600 *Crotians* and *Hungarians*, Subjects to the *Turks*, 250 *Valachians* and *Moldavians*, 600 *Tartars*, 1500 *Anatolians*, and 4000 other *Aſiaticks*, the Total being, 17000, and of th

the *Chriſtians* fell about 3000, the Chief being the *Count* of *Nawſa*, *Charles Count Bracondorf*, *Count* of *Filulcher*, *Captain* General of the *Artillery*, and *Colonel Platire* with his Lieutenant *Colonel* and *Serjeant Major*.

This extraordinary overthrow cauſed the Turks Forces to mutiny, and proteſt againſt the Illegality of the War, ſweating that the Total Eclipſe of the Moon had before Signalized their ill ſucceſs. So that the *Viſier* to ſave his own Life, was obliged to promiſe his utmoſt endeavour for an accommodation, & a Re-eſtabliſhment of peace between the two Empires; yet being out of Danger, little regarding his Word, ſent to the Princes of *Moldavia* and *Valacia*, to come with ſuch Forces as they had, and attend his Forces in *Hungary*, and in revenge of what had befallen them, Beſieged *Serinſwar*, taking it even in the face of the Imperial Army, not ſo much as moving to its relief, which highly diſpleaſed the Noble *Count*, who had done ſo much at the hazard of his Life, and Country for the Empire; inſo-

much

much that through Grief he grew melancholly; when to divert himſelf, he often Hunted in the Forreſt, and ſo it happened, that one day chaceing a monſtrous Wild-Boare, whilſt he preſt with his ſword upon the Furious Beaſt, and over-reaching himſelf, the Boar ſtruck him on the knee ſo forcibly, with one of his Tusks, that breaking or diſlocating it, he fell to the ground. When as the cruel Beaſt, reiterating his ſtroke, wounded him ſo deep in his Temples, that being taken up ſenſeleſs, he dyed in the arms of his Page, to the grief of all *Chriſtendom*, whoſe Champion he had ſo long ſtood againſt the enemies of our *Lord Jeſus*: But the Turks greatly rejoyced that a ſecond Scanderbeg was fallen; his Character, as a Noble Hiſtorian gives it, being this. *He was a man in Danger moſt Couragious; in Fight, Valiant; in Labour, Patient; in Peace, Mild, and Courteous; in Pleaſure, Moderate; and in fine, ſuch a one as was accompliſhed, with all thoſe Virtues, that render men compleat and Glorious.*

Soon after the Death of this Heroick man, both partyes being weary of the

the War, a Peace enſued, and the *Turks* the rather accorded it, that they might be at Leaſure to beſiege *Candia*, which ſoon after with the loſs of 100000 Men they took from the *Venetians*, and at this day holds; being accounted the ſtrongeſt City in the World: But after divers Years of Peace, the *Hungarians* not being harraſſed by the common Enemy, began to raiſe Inteſtine Commotions, as deſirous of a King, and to ſeparate from the Empire; though nothing can be more dangerous to that Kingdom lying in Wars way, and continually obnoxious to the Spoils, and Depredations of ſo many Countries. And the better to bring about their purpoſe, divers diſcontented Perſons ſent their Deputies to *Conſtantinople*, deſiring to be taken into the Grand *Seignions* protection; pretending thoſe diſcontents for the death of *Peter Serini*, *Frances Frangepan*, and *Frances Nadaſdi*, three Valiant Counts, who not having their Service rewarded, nor they reſpected as they ought, fell into diſguſt, and raiſing a Power in their hereditary Countries, ſeized upon divers Places,

Garrisoned by *German* Souldiers, decla
ing their intention to free their Cou
try from the *German* Yoak; but
great power being sent against ther
and their Army broken, they surre
dred themselves, and submitted
hope of a pardon; but on the contr
ry, the sentence of Death was awa
ded against them by the Lord *P*
Hacker, *Chief Justiciar* to his Imp
rial Majesty, and they degraded fro
all their Titles and Honours; a
although their Repentance was gre
and their Submissions tendred in t
lowliest manner, yet no mercy could
obtained; so that *Strini*, and *Franco*
were beheaded at *New-Stadt* on t
30th. of *April*, 1671. and *Nadasdi*
Vienna some dayes before, all of the
dying *Roman Catholicks*, and confess
their Offences, grieving that they h
offended against so good a Princ
promising, if they might live, to rede
it with their future service; but th
Glory and brave Atchievements be
Emulated by the silken Courtiers, wi
never faced a War, they fell as
foresaid: This, I say, caused the Su

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jects of the Emperors hereditary Countries to be much discontented, so that the hopes of a through settlement vanished; and the *Turks* taking the advantage secretly incouraged them, adding Oyl to that Flame that burnt before too fierce, thinking the old maxim best, Divide and Reign. Whereupon the Emperor laboured what in him lay to prevent the coming Tempest, using great Diligence to redress Grievances, recommending in an especial manner his Kingdom of *Hungary* to the care of the Diet, then Assembled at *Ratisbonne*, and taking care that no new Cause should begin, for the increasing the Discontents of his Subjects. But notwithstanding the *Turks* on the other side, being as diligent to countenance them, as if Fate had designed that Kingdom to misery; nothing could prevail with some hot men, to desist from sheathing their Swords in the Bowels of their Bleeding Country. And now as Misfortune ushered it in, a new Cause arose which was about Religion, for the *Roman Catholick* Party

being more regarded by the Imperi
Ministers, than those of the Reforma
Religion, they grew so confide
thereupon, that they Seized upon
vers of their Churches, by vertue
the Decree formerly made, whi
they alledged was not revoked, b
stood good against them. As all
gave them many Affronts, by reaping
the many Insurrections and Disturba
ces that had been occasioned by th
Dissent, and the Seperation they ma
from the fundamental Laws of t
Empire, Established in the Kingdo
These and the like Motives from h
Disputes fell to Blows, so that at
vers times several were slain; to pr
vent which the Emperor interpos
his Authority, punished divers of t
Offenders with Imprisonment, Co
fiscation or Banishment, and seemi
therein to favour the one Religi
more than the other, the Animosit
increased to that height, that sever
publick-spirited men, having protes
against the Imperial Ministers pr
ceedings under pretence of redress
Grievances, and removing Oppressio

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clamouring loud for the Reſtoration, and Re-admittance of what had been denyed them, in relation to the free Exerciſe of Religion, drew after them a great number of the unthinking multitude, who are for the moſt part ever deſirous of Innovation, and at ſuch a time as the Emperors Forces were weak in that Kingdom, who falling upon the Houſes of divers of the *Roman Catholick* Religion plundred them, and committed many outrages, eſpecially upon the Clergy, at whoſe inſtance (they ſaid) the Emperor had withheld their juſt commands, yet at preſent they pretended no further, then to ſettle the Face of things; which when they had done they would lay down their Arms, or joyn with the Imperials againſt the Common Enemy.

To ſtill or pacify theſe Tumults, the Emperor cauſed a Reſtitution to be made of divers things that had been denyed thoſe of the Reformed Religion, offering them pardon if they would lay down their Arms, and ſubmit themſelves; and that from thenceforth no difference ſhould be made

between his Subjects of either Relig
on in that Kingdom. But this Indu
gence wrought little, for they Incre
ſing in number, and being under ha
aſſiſted by the *Baſſa* of *Buda* wi
Amunition and Mony; they appea
ed more openly in the Field, a
drove the Imperial Garriſons out
many places of ſtrength, plundring a
waſting what ever came in their wa
Upon this the Diet Aſſembling,
was Reſolved, That ſince they h
rejected the offer of his Imperial M
jeſty, a power ſhould be ſent to ſu
preſs them; which obliged them to
more wary in their progreſs, a
many of the wiſer ſort weighing, a
well conſidering what Miſeries th
were like to bring upon their Nati
Country, in ruminating what miſch
formerly had happened by the like u
dertaking, withdrew themſelves a
their retinue. By which means Co
Teckly, a man of a Proud temper, a
fiery Spirit, ſo ſtrengthned his Intere
and increaſed his Reputation amon
them, that he was choſen their Le
der, with the Title of Commander
chi

Cheif of his Imperial Majeſties Diſcontented Subjects in *Hungary*; who thereupon uſed his utmoſt diligence to increaſe his Party, and to leſſen the Authority of ſuch as croſſed, or any way went about to hinder, his purpoſe; not appearing inclinable to hearken to any Propoſals of Peace, but provided himſelf with ſtore of Proviſion and Amunition, roving about, and taking ſuch Booties as came to his hand: Which a parcel of deſperate Fellows, who before had lived much after that nature, perceiving, joyned themſelves with him: But *Teckely* finding his Forces too few, to oppoſe thoſe that were ſent againſt him, cauſed by his Deputies, whom by this time he had ſent to *Conſtantinople*, a grievous Complaint to be made againſt the Imperials, & required for the prevention of *Hungarys* ruine, that the Grand Signior would take it into his Conſideration; Which ſo moved the *Turk*, prone enough of himſelf to lay hold of any opportunity for diſmembring the *Roman* Empire, that he ſent a *Chiaus* to *Vienna* to negotiate on their behalf, and declared

that if their Propoſals for Liberty o
Conſcience and a free Exercise of Re
ligion, were not inſtantly Confirmed
and ſuch as were in Arms, readmit-
ted to the Offices and Places of Truſt
that by taking up Armes, they ha
been deprived of; He would take them
into his protection, and with his u-
moſt power ſeek by force of Arm
to reſtore them. But the *Chiaus* be
ing referred to the Diet Aſſembled a
Ratisbone, his Embaſſy was rejected
and he ſent back with no pleaſing
Anſwer: Which the Malecontents per-
ceiving, Deputed the Biſhop of St.
Sebaſtin, and *Petrozi* a *Hungarian*
Gentleman on their behalf; but their
demands differing little from that of
the *Chiaus*, they were diſmiſſed without
the ſatisfaction they expected.

The Malecontents diſturbed at the
Unſucceſsfulneſs of their Negotiation,
continued to ſolicite the Grand *Signior*
to protect them. Whereupon hav-
ing for a while excuſed it, he in the
end ſecretly commanded the *Baſſa* of
Buda, not to be wanting in any thing
that might conduce to the advance-
ment

ment of his Arms in *Hungary*, but as covertly as he could to give the diſcontented *Hungarians* his aſſiſtance; yet the *Baſſa* was not ſo private therein, but it came to Light, which induced his Imperial Majeſty, to complain at the Port by his Ambaſſadour, how contrary to the League that yet continued in force, the Grand *Signior* had aſſiſted his Rebels; when as he deſired nothing more, than that a good underſtanding might continue between the two Empires; and that by the ſeveral Offers of Grace that had been made, it appeared, that he was willing to pardon thoſe that had offended him, upon their ſubmiſſion, and returning to their Obedience, as likewiſe to ſatisfie his Subjects of *Hungary* in all their demands; not being deſirous to reſtrain them in matters of Religion, any further then might conſiſt with the Conſtitution of the Government; proteſting that upon ſuch their Submiſſion, they ſhould have a competent number of Churches reſtored them, and have all the Priviledges his *Roman Catholique* Subjects enjoyed.

This plenary Conceſſion could no be Objected againſt, and therefore th *Sultan* ſent to the *Baſſas*, that unde pain of high diſpleaſure, they ſhou not aſſiſt the revolted *Hungarians* though at the ſame time, it was ſtrong ly conjectured, they had orders to d it; for as much as what they did ſecre ly, or openly, was winked at, and n puniſhment enſued; although it was a parent, that what Amunition and Mo ny they had, was moſtly from the *Turk* and *Tartars*; for the *Turks*, breaking th Truce, becauſe they were not in a rea dineſs to enter into any conſiderable Action, were deſirous to keep up th Heat and Diviſion, till ſuch time a they had drawn together their Forces moſtly at that time employed in *Aſia* to obſerve the motion of the *Perſian S phie*, who had an Eye upon *Babylon* and *Arzirum*. But being once ſtron in *Hungary*, they ſtood not upon nice ties, nor mincing the matter, but ſhew ed themſelves more openly. Which o bliged the Emperor once more to com plain by Count *Caprara* his Ambaſſador at the *Port*, or *Turkiſh Court*; but find ing

ing the Grand *Signior* to connive at what was done, he publiſhed once more offers of Grace and Favour, to ſuch of his diſcontented Subjects, as would lay down their Arms, and live peaceably; and that over and above, he would be contented that they ſhould chooſe a *Palatine* of their own Nation, being a Native of *Hungary*; with many other Priviledges, and Imunities, happy for that Kingdom, had the Offers been embraced. But the Ring-leaders of the Faction, had given their engagement to the *Turks*, to have no Peace with the Empire (if they might be protected) without the Approbation of the Grand *Signior*; and the Turks doubting, that unleſs they openly broke the Truce, they could not aſſiſt them to their ſatisfaction, it was reſolved in the *Divano* or *Turkiſh* Council, that leave ſhould be given to the *Baſſas*, to aſſiſt the Malecontents, then ſo requiring, at their diſcretion; and for the greater terror, cauſed the Horſe-tail to be hung out, which certainly denotes the Grand *Seignor*, or Grand *Viſier*, would take the Field; but to what intent remained doubt-

doubtful; yet the Emperor having good cauſe to believe he intended to bend his Arms upon ſome of the Hereditary Kingdoms of the Empire, ordered a Detachment of his Army, (then upon the Banks of the Rhine, obſerving the motion of the *French*) to be made; which Forces were commanded by Count *Stremberg*, who had order to joyn Count *Caprara* to oppoſe the Forces *Teckely* had drawn together; and at the ſame time, the Emperor ſent his Mandate to raiſe the *Ban* and *Ariereban* of that Kingdom, which are the proper *Militia*. But although he uſed great diligence therein, yet could he oblige but a ſmall company to aſſemble in Arms, by reaſon, that many of them, who were qualified for that ſervice, had either their hearts with the Malecontents, as deſiring their ſucceſs, or had Friends and Relations, in Arms, under *Teckelys* Inſigns, againſt whom they would not engage.

Theſe Stirs in *Hungary* much grieving the Emperor, the Electoral Princes met at *Oldenburg*, to conſider what was beſt to be done, and there they

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came to a reſult, That it was convenient to uſe all Honourable ways to pacifie the diſcontented *Hungarians*; yet in the mean time, not to let any opportunity ſlip, that might give the Enemy Advantage; the places of ſtrength remaining in the hands of the Imperials were fortified, and the Garriſons in them recruited; as alſo the Army, as opportunity ſerved, encreaſed, with order to march againſt *Teckely*, and his followers, who by this time became formidable; inſomuch, that many of the Nobility of that Kingdom, for fear of being plundered, and having their Poſſeſſions ſpoiled, were obliged either to take part with him openly, or ſecretly ſend him ſupplies of Mony, and Proviſion. When to ſtrengthen himſelf, and render his Authority of more Eſteem, he contracted Marriage with the Princeſs *Rogotzkie*, Widdow to the late Prince of that name, of whom mention is often made, in the foregoing part of this Hiſtory; and with her he had large Territories: To ſecure which, he uſed his utmoſt diligence; and to ſhew himſelf deſirous of no Peace, upon confidence

fidence of the *Baſſa* of *Offens*, having taken the Field with 15000 *Turks* and *Tartars*, he drew down before *Chaſchaw*, and after divers days battering it, and many furious Aſſaults, the Garriſon, few in number, and having no hopes of Relief, was put into his Poſſeſſion; the Garriſon departing with Bag and Baggage, according to the Capitulation. After which he put a ſtrong Garriſon into *Mongaſ*, and was by divers of his faction proclaimed Prince and Preſerver of *Hungary*; he ſummoning thereupon the *Hungarian* Nobility to attend him in Arms, and render Obedience to him as to their Soveraign Prince, appointing the Rendezvous upon the great Plain near *Lewens*; but finding his Mandates ſlighted, and but a thin appearance, he ſent out Parties to burn the Houſes of ſuch as had refuſed: But Count *Straſolda* commanding a Regiment of Imperial Horſe, falling upon one of thoſe Parties, as they were returning loaden with Spoyls, killed and took Priſoners near 200.

The *Turks* not to be Idle in this Ge-

nera-

neral Combuſtion of the ſhaken Kingdom, drew out 20000 ſtrong under the *Viſier* of *Buda*, and beſieged *Zathmar*, whilſt Count *Teckely* placed a Battery to *Eſperies*; the latter of which yielded almoſt upon the firſt Summons: Which ſo exalted his imagination, that he turned his reſtleſs Arms upon *Leweits*. Whereupon the Imperialiſts being not a little conſternated, embodyed their Forces to hinder the Prince of *Tranſylvania* from joyning with the Malecontents, the rumour being, that for that purpoſe he was Advancing with 11000 Horſe and Foot. When as *Teckely*, not finding himſelf in a condition to oppoſe ſuch a Power, ſent to General *Caprara*, to obtain Letters of Safe-Conduct, for ſuch Deputies as he intended to ſend to *Vienna*, with propoſals of Peace, and that a Ceſſation of Arms might be for ſix Weeks: All which according to his requeſt, found favourable acceptance; but he employed that Grace for Procraſtinations ſake only, ſoon breaking the *Truce*, by covering *Villacke* with his Army, whilſt the *Vizier* of

Buda

Buda Beſieged it with 25000 *Turks* and *Tartars*, and with the loſs of half his number, had it delivered by the Garriſon, contrary to the Will of the Governour, who would have defended it to the laſt Extremity.

This Place being delivered on the 16*th.* of *September*, 1682, all but the Governour were ſuffered to March out, who for refuſing to ſign the Capitulation, was made a priſoner of War. Upon which *Teckely* advancing, lay'd claim to it, alledging that he had the Grand Signiors promiſe, that ſuch Towns as were taken, during the confederate War, ſhould be Garriſoned with the Natives of *Hungary*; but both ſtanding upon their Punctilios, and neither of them willing to forego it, in the end, fatal to the Inhabitants, it was demoliſhed; which brought ſuch a fear upon *Lewents*, from before which *Teckely* had drawn off, to cover the Siege of the beforementioned place, that both the Garriſon and the Inhabitants, ſlighting it as a place not Tenable, retired to Fortreſſes of greater ſtrength, leaving it to be poſſeſſed by

by the Count, who ſoon after came thither with part of his Army, and cauſed ſuch places to be repaired, as had been demoliſhed, put a Garriſon therein, and thereupon reſolved to give battel to the Imperial General, who was at that time encamping near *Aſſol*; but having notice of what was intended, and finding himſelf (by reaſon of the revolt of his Troops) much inferiour in number; reſolved to joyn the *Palatine* of *Hungaria*, who had taken the Field with a conſiderable Body of Horſe, and Foot near *Tornay*.

The *Turks* by this time obſerving the Imperial Army to encreaſe, and that the Princes of the Empire, were on all ſides, preparing to take the Field, thought it beſt, either to delay the time, or for their own ſafety, to make ſome Overtures, in order to an accommodation of peace; which accordingly was done. They inſiſting, that if the Emperor would put *Waradine* and *Raab* into the poſſeſſion of the Grand Signior, in conſideration thereof, a Truce of 20 years ſhould enſue. This was communicated to the Diet then aſſembled

bled, but being well weighed, it plainly appeared that such their proposals were but to procrastinate and gain time; or if sincerely meant, yet having those places which were the strongest in the Kingdom, they would soon gain the rest upon any slight Occasion; the Christian Princes well knowing, that the Grand *Signior* never keeps any Truce longer than it serves to his own purpose; so that the Treaty came to nothing, and all diligence was used, to raise such an *Army* as might stop the Current of the Enemy.

Winter coming on, the *Turks* and Malecontents Garisoned such places, taken the foregoing Campagne, as they supposed tenable, and demolished those that they suspected to be otherwise; and with such Prisoners and Booty they had gotten, they retired to places of strength, to expect Recruits against the Spring, shewing themselves little inclinable to Peace.

Anno. 1683. The Emperour, that on his part nothing might be left undone, that could possibly contribute to the tranquility of his Subjects; laboured

boured by all means to ſatisfie their demands; but finding them more and more unreaſonable, and knowing that the *Turks* incouraged them to oppoſe him, He thought it his ſecureſt way to ſtrengthen himſelf by Leaguing with his Neighbour Nations; and therefore ſent his Ambaſſadours to the *Poliſh* Court, to make a League Offenſive and Defenſive with that King: The which Negotiation, although the *Turks* laboured underhand to fruſtrate, had that good ſucceſs, that in the Diet, it was reſolved, That the ſafety of the Empire ought to be regarded, and that in caſe a peace inſued not between the two Empires, 20000. men ſhould be inſtantly raiſed to be Imployed in *Hungary*, and other the Hereditary Countryes of the Empire, as occaſion required; and ſoon after Count *Wallenſtine* Negotiating further on the part of the Emperor, an Offenſive and Defenſive League was concluded; which did not a little terrifie the *Turks* and diſcontented *Hungarians*; yet the Emperour to ſpare no means whereby an Accomodation might enſue, hearkned

ned to the requeſt of *Teckely*; but he not deſirous to abandon the Greatneſs to which he was aſpired, gave little hopes that he would embrace the Grace and Pardon offered: For about the begining of *April*, he Aſſembled the Eſtates of *Hungary*, to the number of Sixty, near *Chaſcham*; where by his Agents he laboured to have himſelf confirmed, in the Soveraignty, urging, it was the pleaſure of the Grand *Signior*, and the deſign of the Neighbour-*Baſſas*, whom they ought not to diſpleaſe, by reaſon they had a powerful Army at hand; and as for the *Roman* Emperor they had already incured his diſpleaſure: And ſo well he ſucceeded herein, that although ſome were ſurpriſed at the matter, and highly oppoſed it; yet being out-voted by thoſe of his Party, he in the end was again inveſted Prince of *Hungary*, and ſo ſaluted by ſuch as the Neighbouring *Baſſa's* ſent in the name of their Maſter, and their own names to congratulate him: Whereupon increaſing his Army he ſent out parties to plunder, and take Priſoners, ſuch of the Nobility

as

as had refuſed a complyance with his Mandates; but not greatly truſting to ſome about him, he obtained 1000 Janizaries for the Guard of his Perſon, not declyning from the Eſtate of a Prince in the leaſt of his proceedings.

The Elector of *Bavaria* by this time having contracted a League with the Emperour, raiſed great Forces, partly to be maintained at his own charge, and partly out of the Treaſury of the Empire. Nor were the other Princes ſlow in raiſing ſuch a Power as they were capable to maintain; it plainly appearing, that the *Turk* was reſolved upon a War: For about this time news came, that the *Aga* of the *Janizaries* treating with Count *Caprara*, his Imperial Majeſties Ambaſſadour at the Port, had inlarged his Maſters demands, by requiring in conſideration of a twenty Years Truce, *Rab*, *Setin*, *Commora*, *Rabaw*, and the Iſle of *Chiuz* to be delivered to the Grand *Seignior*; and the Count having replyed, that he had no Commiſſion to treat about any ſuch delivery, the *Aga* anſwered, That

That ſince his Maſters demands were refuſed, he would proceed to obtain them by Fire and Sword; which was not only confirmed by him, but by the Grand *Vizier*, and Grand *Signior*, who in a rage upon this refuſal, having advanced the Horſe-taile, an Inſign of the *Turks* Barbarity and Rudeneſs in the Original, he inſtantly commanded his Army, gathered out of *Aſia*, *Africa* and *Europe*, to march towards the Frontiers of *Hungary*, ſending an Expreſs to the *Tartarian Kam*, to take the Field, as likewiſe the Tributary Princes of *Moldavia*, *Bulgaria*, *Valachia* and *Tranſylvania* to be in a readineſs with their Forces. This news greatly allarumed the *Roman* Empire, and obliged the Army to take the Field ſooner than was expected for; now the matter was no longer doubtful, the grand *Signior* ſeconding his Reſolves with a Blaſphemous denuntiation of War, dated at *Adrianople*, the 25th. of *March*, 1683. which he ſent to the Emperor, denouncing therein all the woes and miſeries that could befall mankind, as

it appears at large in a Book Intitled, The preſent State of the War in *Hungary*, &c. Printed, *Anno.* 1683. But this though it heightned the expectation of the Malecontents, yet it diſmayed not the Imperialiſts, who finding all hopes of Peace vaniſhed, prepared for a vigorous War.

The Emperor again Aſſembling the Diet at *Ratisbone*, and making them yet more ſenſible of what was wanting, they preſſed the Elector of *Brandenburg*, as beſt able to ſend a conſiderable number of Men into the Field, reſolving to do what in him lay, adviſing his Imperial Majeſty to ſend his Mandates to the *Vice-Roy* of *Croatia*, and *Palatine* of *Hungary*, to draw into the Field ſuch Forces as they could: To which he received anſwer, That the Gentry of thoſe Countrys deſired to be excuſed from the War in Perſon, but would raiſe a Fund of Mony ſufficient to maintain 10000 men in the Imperial Service; which was well accepted. And now the *Suiſs-Cantons*, contrary to expectation, made Voluntary offers of maintaining 2000 men in the Service of the Empire-

Empire, admitting as many more t
be raised in their Territories at t
Emperors Charges. And the more t
hasten matters, the *Seigneur Hoffm*
who was sent by the Emperour t
treat with Count *Teckely* about a Ceſſa
tion, returned without being able t
effect what he intended, declaring
that he found the Count altogethe
averſe, and that upon freſh Orde
received from the Grand *Seigneur*, h
had refuſed to treat further; and wa
with all diligence raiſing new Leavie
more vigorouſly to proſecute the War
and that he had again aſſembled th
Eſtates of that Kingdom, declaring
that what he had done, was for th
preſervation and maintainance of thei
Liberties, and what was dearer, thei
Religion, for which he had undergon
many dangers and difficulties, whic
he could never have born out againſt ſo
potent a Prince as the Emperor, had h
not been aſſiſted by the Grand *Seignio*
yet with the knowledge and approba
tion of the *Vizier* of *Buda*, he had no
long before made a Ceſſation with th
Emperour, and had not ſince tha
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time been wanting to mediate a Peace, which Mediation the Grand *Seignior* on his part had accepted, and that for bringing his desires to perfection, he intended nothing less than to send Deputies to treat with such as his *Roman* Imperial Majesty should appoint; and likewise another at the same time to the Port, there to treat further with the Grand *Vizier*, that he might dispose his *Master* to a ready Compliance. But before these things were done, he conceived it highly necessary, that the Protestant Churches should be restored to those that formerly possessed them, and that the Estates should take care for the Raising 40000 Crowns, which were according to the late Treaty to be paid the Grand *Seignior*, by way of Tribute; as likewise to make provision for such Forces as were necessary to be kept in a readiness for the Service of the Kingdom, and pay him Homage, as Prince of *Hungary*; and as for such as refused a Compliance, it was convenient for their own safety to leave the Country. Upon these specious pre-

tences, most of the Nobility th
assembled, promised a ready Com
ance, publickly owning him th
Prince, &c. When to render his T
tle the more unquestionable, he can
Money with his Effigies, and the Ar
of the Kingdom, together with Supe
scriptions of his Titles to be Coyn
and pass currant, sending as he h
before determined his Ambassado
to the Port. To accompany wh
the Estates likewise sent the Si
Szirmai in the nature of their D
puty, with these instructions,
That the Kingdom of *Hungary*
duced to a low and miserable Est
was now through the Blessing of G
upon the indefatigable endeavours
Prince *Tekely*, and by the Favour
Protection of the Port, happily restor
giving him especially in charge
make due Acknowledgment of it
the Grand *Seignior*, and his prime
nisters.

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Whilst these things passed, the *Ta*
being abroad in divers companies, a
ty of them made a descent upon the
of *Schuts*, burning many Cottages,
ca

carrying away about 100 Captives; so that the War on all hands being apparently begun, and yet the *Turks* dreading the Conjunction with *Poland*, a *Chiaus* was on the 26*th*. of *March*, 1683. sent to that Court, to try if possible to withdraw that Kings Affections from the Emperour, and further to negotiate for the passage of 50000 *Tartars* into *Hungary*, there to serve the Grand *Seignior* in his Wars; but he failed in all his negotiation. And what had like to have frustrated the *Turks* affairs was, that about this time, Count *Teckely* and the *Bassa* of *Buda* had a misunderstanding between them; insomuch, that growing jealous of each other, the *Bassa* demanded a Gate of *Caschaw* to be put into his Possession, and that the Governour of *Villeck* should be delivered to him, or put to his ransom, and the Money to be paid him; both which being refused, Complaints were made by either party, at the Port, but in the end they were reconciled, by order of the Grand *Vizier*.

By this time the Articles of the League Offensive and Defensive, be-

tween the Empire and Kingdom of *Poland* were ratified; importing, That the *Emperor* should be obliged to act against the *Turks*, with an Army of 60000 men; & that the *Polonian* King should bring to the Field to the assistance of the *Emperor*, 40000 men; in consideration of which, the *Emperor* was to pay in present mony to the King of *Poland*, 120 *Florins*; and that his Imperial *Majesty* and the Queen Dowager of *Poland* do for ever quit Claim, and relinquish all pretensions of Right they have, might have, to the Crown of *Poland*, & that neither Potentate, should treat enter into League with the Grand *Seignior*, without the joynt Consent of all parties included in that Treaty. When better to secure the remaining part of *Hungary*, the Army from several parts hasted to their Rendezvous appointed near *Presburg*, the Prince *Lubomirski* with 6000 *Polish* Horse, being arrived on the Frontiers of that Kingdom: And that the other Hereditary Kingdoms might be secured, it was ordered in a great Council, assembled to consider affairs of the Empire, that Forces should

be raiſed, and poſted on the Frontiers of *Morovia*, *Stiria*, *Crotia*, and ſuch other Countryes, as lay expoſed to the Fury of the *Enemy*; for by this time Count *Tekely* was abroad, and earneſtly preſſed the *Baſſa* of *Buda* to ſend a re-inforcement of *Turkiſh* Horſe, promiſing ſo ſoon as he had received them, to divert the Imperial Forces, by invading the Country of *Sileſia*: On the other ſide he likewiſe preſſed the Nobility of *Hungary*, to diſpatch the ſupplies of men, and mony which he had demanded; but found no ſuitable Return; for they, deſirous to live at Peace, and not to involve themſelves in ſo dangerous a War, ſent Excuſes for the moſt part, and ſome mony, deſiring him to reſt ſatisfyed with their good Meaning towards him, though they durſt not publickly appear on his behalf, for fear of having their Poſſeſſions waſted, by the Imperialiſts, which would altogether diſenable them to ſupply him for the future: But this Return was not ſuitable to his expectation, for from it he gathered, that they rather brooked him their Superiour, through Fear than love;

which made him again threaten
vers of them with military Executi
unless his Mandates were obeyed.

The King of *Poland* having tak
the Field, and encamped near *Le*
fent to Count *Tekely* to adv
him, whilst Grace was offered,
close with his Imperial *Majesties*
terest, and turn his Arms for the
curity of *Hungary*, against the Co
mon *Enemy*, or else he should be ob
ged to treat him as his *Enemy*: To whi
Tekely replyed, That he had made
firm Alliance with the *Ottoman Sult*
and therefore could not, nor wou
he, were it in his power, proceed to
ny Accord (except upon the Overtur
in the former Treaty) unless the Gra
Signior sent him express orders so to d
which he did not in the least expe
for that having used his utmost end
vours to accommodate matters at
Port, he found the Grand *Seignior* alt
gether averse; therefore he would pr
his *Majestie* of *Poland* not to take
ill on his part, if he stood for the d
fence of his Territories, against
as should invade them; and that h
would

would ſo do, to the utmoſt of his Pow-
er: Which anſwer ſo moved the King,
that he ſet forth an Edict, charging his
Subjects under ſevere penaltyes not to
have any Trade or Entercourſe with
ſuch *Hungarians*, as had caſt off their
Allegiance to the *Emperor*; but left no
means unpractiſed, whereby he might
reduce them to their former Obedi-
ence. But finding them obſtinate, he
advanced with all his Power, and by
the way, overthrew a confuſed Army
of *Tartarian* Rovers, who were waſ-
ting his Country near *Camenice*.

The Imperial Army by this time be-
ing encreaſed, a Muſter was taken near
Presburg the 6*th*. of *May*, the *Emperor*,
Duke of *Bavaria*, and divers Princes
of the *Empire* being preſent, where it
was found to amount to 39696 Fight-
ing men, beſides 16712 in divers pla-
ces of the *Empire*, and 7532 in the up-
per *Hungary*, not accounting thoſe that
were under the command of the *Hun-
garian Palatine*, Vice-Roy of *Crotia*,
nor the 6000 Horſe, brought into the
Imperial ſervice by the Prince *Lubomir-
kie*: And over this Army, his Imperial

Majesty constituted the Duke of *Lorrain* Generalissimo, to act as he found it convenient, his Commission for that purpose being without limitation. When by gifts & promises having animated the Commanders, and meaner Souldiers, he returned with his Noble Retinue to *Vienna*, there to expect the event; for now the Terrour of the *Turks* huge Army approaching, caused a General Consternation, so that many *Hungarians*, who before were wavering, openly declared their Discontents, and sided with *Teckely*; yet through the Diligence used by the Duke of *Lorrain*, the Imperial Army in few days was encreased to 47000 Men; when rising, it marched to *Ketser*, and from thence to *Rab*, and passing along the *Banks* of the *Waag*, encamped between *Rab* and *Commora*, the Duke resolving there to expect the Enemies approach. Nor long had he stayed, e're the Scouts, imployed on the Frontiers for that purpose, gave him to understand, that the Grand *Vizier* was with the *Grosse* of the *Turkish* Army come to *Gricke Wessenburg*, and that the Aga of the *Janizaries* was four days

days march behind, with an additional Power: Yet the Duke resolved to besiege *Gran*, and in order thereto drew out a strong party, but upon notice that 25000 *Turks* were posted on an Eminence, and that it would be a work of great difficulty, he altered his purpose, and sat down before *Newhewsel*, which he battered with great Fury, making many large breaches in the walls of the upper Town; the Suburbs being burnt by the *Turks*, to prevent the Imperialists sheltering themselves therein, or getting any plunder.

The Duke finding the Siege would be a work of difficulty, sent for divers Large Pieces of *Canon*, and *Mortars*, the sooner to reduce it; but there being a Garrison of *Janizaries*, and other resolute *Turks*, got in a little before, though the Imperialists with much Courage and Bravery, attempted to enter the breaches the *Canon* made, yet were they beaten off, and as often the besieged sallyed, so that many were killed on both sides. When to relieve the place, the *Bassa* of *Buda* sent to Count *Tecke-ly* to joyn him, but He fearful that such a conjunction would not only displease

his party, but leſſen his Authority, ſent to excuſe it, alledging many things to diſſwade the *Baſſa*, from further urging it: And that he might appear to be in action, he layd ſiege to the ſtrong *Caſtle* of *Donowitz*, which after five weeks ſiege he had put into his Poſſeſſion, making the Baron *Joannel* his Priſoner: Yet the *Baſſa* being unſatisfied, ſent a ſecond Summons, to command his attendance, with ſuch forces as he had; which made the Count the more Jealous, eſpecially upon his neglecting or wilfully omitting to give him the ſtile of Prince: Upon notice of which evil underſtanding between them, the Emperor to omit no opportunity, cauſed another Tender of Grace and Pardon to be offered, granting thereby all that had been formerly required by his diſcontented Subjects. Whereupon divers of the better ſort, quitted the Engagement, and ſubmitted; being upon their ſo doing reſtored to their Eſtates, that had been confiſcated, for taking part with the Enemies of the Empire. Which poſſeſſing Count *Teckely* with a jealouſie, that the remaining part of his Retinue,

Retinue, might by their example do the like, he again to procraſtinate matters, ſeemed deſirous to enter into a Treaty with the Emperor, ſignifying as much to the Duke of *Lorrain*, and making it his requeſt, that the Truce might be obſerved, and that all *Hoſtilities* might ceaſe, till the Emperors pleaſure was known, and that he had returned anſwer to what farther ſhould be propoſed by his diſcontented Subjects. But the Duke perceiving it an Artifice, to protract time, till the *Turkiſh* Army arrived, would not hearken to it; but having run his Trenches almoſt to the walls of the Town, ſprung divers Mines, ruining the Ravellin, and blowing up a great part of the outward Baſtion, commanding two Regiments of *Germans*, and three of *Walloons*, *Croats*, and *Hungarians*, to make the Attack, which they did with ſuch fury, that they entered the Breach, and made ſuch Slaughter, that had not the Beſieged unfortunately ſprung a Mine, they had entered; but by that means, ſeveral being killed, more wounded, and the ruined work with the rubbiſh filled

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up, and inacceſſible without *Scalade*, the Retreat was ſounded; whereupon the Beſieged ſallyed, but being Encountered by a Regiment of *Huſſers*, they retired confuſedly, leaving a Hundred dead in the Trenches; beſides which divers were taken Priſoners, who upon ſtrict examination confeſſed, that there was a Garriſon of 5000 men in the Town, and that it was well ſtored with all manner of Proviſion and Amunition; and further, that the Gevernour had received aſſurance from the Grand *Vizier*, that he would with all convenient ſpeed, come to his Relief, and raiſe the Siege, though at the hazard of a Battel. This cauſed the Duke to puſh on the Siege with more than ordinary Vigour, that he might become Maſter of the place before the *Turks* great Army arriv'd. And the better to retard them, he ſent out ſeveral Parties to break down the Bridge of *Gran*, *Eſſick*, and divers other Bridges; all but the former of which they effected with little loſs, but that being ſtrongly Guarded, they returned without attempting it.

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The *Hungarians* having the Emperors free Pardon, were, upon renewing their Oaths of Allegiance to the Emperor, admitted to exerciſe the reformed Religion in *Eight* Churches, that were reſtored them for that purpoſe, and had the ſame Priviledges as the Emperors other Subjects, without diſtinction; this cauſed Count *Teckelys* Army daily to leſſen: Which he perceiving, and having received an additional Force of *Turks* and *Tartars*, reſolved to be in Action, making a ſhew, as if he would Beſiege *Zathmar*; but on the contrary, paſſing the *Danube*, to render himſelf more dreadful to the poor Country People, he Fired divers Villages, under pretence of their non-payment of Contribution, and ſuffered the *Tartars* to carry about 3000 of thoſe miſerable People of either Sex, into unmerciful Captivity. But ſoon after, the *Viceroy* of *Crotia*, meeting them in the ſtraits of *Jabudunka*, cut off a great part of the Roving *Tartars*, and freed near half the Captive Chriſtians; and ſoon after another Party was defeated, and much

much Booty was recovered; and amongſt the priſoners was a *Nephew* to the *Baſſa* of *Buda*, who upon examination confeſſed, that the *Turkiſh* Forces, conſiſting of the chief ſtrength of *Aſia*, and *Europe*, would be no leſs in *Hungary* than 300000 Fighting men, and was expected the beginning of *Auguſt*, part of which would Fight the Imperial Army, & the other part beſiege *Commora*, and *Rab*, and then in conjunction lay ſiege to *Vienna*. But this Relation did not at all oblige the Duke of *Lorrain* to alter his meaſures, but ſtill he Furiouſly aſſaulted *New-Heuſel*, and at the ſame time ſent out parties to Fight the Vantgaurds of the *Turkiſh* Army, thereby to give them diverſion, till ſuch time as the place might either be taken by ſtorm, or obliged to ſurrender; he having by this time ſo ſorely ſhaken it, that the Walls in many places were turned to Rubbiſh; but being Countermined he in vain attempted to enter. Wherefore he ſent to *Cargozes*, the Governour, to offer him advantagious Terms; but he well knowing his deliverance was at hand

hand, and that the Imperialiſts muſt raiſe the ſiege, or Fight the *Viziers* Army, would not hearken to any propoſals of Surrender, but in a ſcornful manner threatned the Meſſengers with death, if they came any more on the like occaſion. Whereupon, on the 10*th.* of *July*, a general ſtorm was ordered, and carryed on with ſuch Bravery, that had not the beſieged blown up their Redoubt, and two *Baſtions*, poſſeſſed by the Chriſtians; in that Attack the Town had been carryed by force. In this aſſault, 200 of the Imperialiſts fell, and few leſs of the Beſieged, the houſes of the latter, at the ſame time being Fired in divers places, by the *Granados*, and *Bombes*, blazing horribly about their Ears. To ſupply this loſs, new Regiments were raiſed, and ſent to the Camp. *Teckely* on the 22*d.* of *June*, having joyned another Body of *Tartars*, bent his march towards *Zathmar*, with a ſecond intention to beſiege it; but finding new ſupplies of men and Amunition had a little before been put into it, he held it for a work of too much difficulty; and therefore af-

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ter he had battered it from the Hills a while, and been welcomed in the ſame Language, he drew off. About this time, great was the expectation of the Imperialiſts, that *Avaſtie*, Prince of *Tranſylvania*, would have revolted from the *Turks*, and have taken the Field againſt them, upon a Jealouſie he conceived, that the Grand *Seignior* intended to depoſe him, and advance Count *Tekely* to his Principality: But that hope ſoon vaniſhed, upon notice that he had ſent his Deputies to congratulate the Grand *Vizier* upon his arrival at *Belgrade*, and to aſſure him he was ready to take the Field, and reduce his Power under the *Ottoman* Standard, if he ſo required. And now leſt the *Turks* ſhould paſs the *Nitera*, and fall into *Sileſia*, the Duke of *Lorrain* commanded the *Palatine* of *Hungary*, to Guard it with ſuch Forces as he had, and to reinforce him, ordered the Regiments of *Haleweil*, *Ladrom*, *Kherey*, and *Caſtelle*, to poſt themſelves upon an Eminence at a ſmall diſtance, himſelf ſtill continuing the Siege not without hopes of car-

carrying the place; for by this time the Inhabitants having their Houſes Fired, and beaten down with the *Bombs* and great *Shot*, began to murmur and mutiny; but were at preſent pacified with fair promiſes of Retribution; the which ſoon after failing, the *Baſſa* Governour cauſed divers of them to be executed for a Terror to the reſt; and drawing forth the greateſt ſtrength of the Garriſon, made a Vigorous Sally, but was with conſiderable loſs beaten into the Town: But the Imperialiſts, finding as they expected, that it was a Work of great difficulty to take the place, and having daily Intelligence that the *Turks* Army approached, making horrible ſpoyl, a Council of War was called, to determine whether the Siege ſhould be raiſed or continued; when after divers Debates, it was by the major part reſolved, That the Siege could not be much longer continued, without the hazard of a Battel, the which if fortune had turned to their diſadvantage, might endanger the whole *Empire*; and that for that reaſon

ſon, it was altogether convenient to raiſe the Siege: This Opinion was notwithſtanding oppoſed by the Duke, and many reſolute Commanders, who held it more Honourable to Fight the Enemy, if he obliged them thereto, then to forgo a place of ſuch importance, that could not in any likelyhood eſcape falling into their hands, if the Siege was maintained; but not coming to a point in this weighty Affair, Meſſengers were diſpatched to the Emperor, to know his pleaſure therein; who after mature deliberation, and the advice of his Council, ſent an expreſs Command for raiſing the Siege, and that the Enemy ſhould not be Fought with, but upon great Advantage, before the Army was compleat: In obedience to which Command, the Duke drew off, appointing two Regiments of *Croats*, to ſecure his retreat, and detaching a ſtrong Party, ſent it to ſecure *Moravia*, from the Incurſion of the *Turks* of *Buda*, who were abroad. And now the ſo long expected *Turkiſh* Army approaching, its Terror ſpread wide, and Count *Teck-*

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ly taking the Advantage thereof, ſummoned moſt of the Countryes in Upper *Hungary* to render him obedience, and to prevent their being ruin'd immediately to put themſelves under his protection; which *Neutra*, *Trenchin*, and *Troza* did; but others ſtanding out, he waſted them with Fire and Sword, more fearfully than the *Turks* had heretofore done; which ſo terrified *Papa*, *Veſprin*, and *Tetis*, that they ſubmitted without being ſummoned.

Scarce had the Duke fortified his new Camp, near *Rab*, but the *Scouts* came in and informed him, that the Grand *Vizier* by haſty marches had paſſed the Rivers, and was arrived at *Statmeſſemberg*, with the Groſs of the *Turkiſh* Army, conſiſting of 80 or 90000 Fighting Men, when ſending for Count *Teckely*, he went thither to pay him his reſpects, and to congratulate his Arrival into *Hungary*, vowing to Eſpouſe to the utmoſt the *Ottoman* Intereſt, and to have no peace with the Emperor, unleſs the Grand *Seignior* approved it, making it his requeſt, that he

he might act ſeperate, though he would upon Command, if Affairs required it, reduce himſelf and his Followers under the *Sultans* ſtandard; further deſiring, that the Poſſeſſions of ſuch as were in Arms with him, might be diſtinguiſhed from the Poſſeſſions of thoſe that had refuſed to comply with his demands, and diſobeyed his Mandates, conſenting to receive 12000 *Tartars* to act by his direction, as occaſion required, and ſo having made the *Vizier* a Preſent of 1000 *Duccats*, he was diſmiſſed; and repairing to his Army, he committed great Hoſtilities, upon the Frontiers of *Sileſia*, ſpoyling the Poſſeſſions of ſuch as were in the Emperors Camp.

The *Turks* being thus far advanced, fell to plunder, and ravage the Country in dreadfull manner; inſomuch, that the Inhabitants, like a fearfull Flock of Sheep, fled in all parts to walled Towns and places of Strength. When to ſtay the *Inroads* they made in Partyes, the Duke of *Lorrain* drew out a ſtrong Detachment, which Fought them as they advanced towards

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Leopolſtat, Killing many, and putting the reſt to a diſorderly Retreat; but they being ſuddenly, and unexpectedly reinforced with 8000 freſh men, and by this time the Imperial Horſe, and Foot divided in paſſing a River, the Turks rallyed, and fell upon the Baggage on its way to *Altenburg*: Whereupon the Duke advancing with his Horſe, after a ſharp Diſpute, in which himſelf was hotly engaged, was obliged to retreat, leaving the Baggage, valued at 40000 *Guilders*, as a Prey to the Enemy, who purchaſed it at 1700 Lives; yet the Imperial loſs was great: For the Princes of *Savoy*, and *Aremberg*, General *Ratitta*, and the Count *D' Lamberg*, being wounded, the two former ſoon after dyed of their wounds.

The Turks, overjoyed with this Succeſs, beſieged *Rab*, but finding the place too hot, they ſoon drew off, and growing ſtronger, as they paſſed burnt *Petronelo*, and with great booty they again reduced themſelves, under the *Ottoman* ſtandard.

The Grand *Vizier* having called a Coun-

Council of his chief Commanders, to conſider what was to be done, it was reſolved after many debates, That *Vienna* ſhould be imediately Beſieged, and that it was no ways convenient to trifle away time about places of little Importance; and the rather it was ſo concluded, by reaſon the Grand *Vizier* was incited thereto by divers diſcontented *Hungarian* Lords, whoſe Letters were afterwards found in his Tent: Theſe Reſolves being the Reſult of the Council, the Army had orders to riſe about Mid-Night; which was not ſo ſecretly done, but the Duke of *Lorrain*, who Encamped about three Leagues diſtance, had notice thereof, and diſpatched a Meſſenger to intimate as much to the Emperor, who imediately retired with the Emprels Arch-Dukes, and Arch-Dutcheſſes, to *Paſſau*, there to expect the event; having before his departure given what neceſſary orders he could, in ſo ſhort a warning, for the defence of his Chief City, ſending at the ſame time an Expreſs to the Duke not to Fight, but to retire before the

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Enemy in the beſt order; which he accordingly did, and ſo ſwift was the Turks March, that he ſcarcely had time to paſs through the City, and put a ſupply of 1200 Foot, 1000 Horſe, and 500 Dragoons, with what Proviſion he could ſpare, before the *Ottoman* Enſigns diſplayed before the Walls, through part of whoſe Army the Count *D'Staremberg* was obliged with 4000 Horſe to Fight his way. Nor did the Grand *Vizier* delay, for the next day, being the 11*th.* of *July* 1683. He cauſed the *Baſſas* of *Siliſtra*, *Anatolia*, and *Albania*, with 30000 Horſe to Advance, and cover the other part of his Army, whilſt he Encamped; when under the favour of the night, though the Beſieged ſallyed, and did conſiderable Execution, he raiſed two Batteryes, and broke ground, running his Trenches with incredible ſpeed, although the Guns from the Walls and Bulwarks played inceſſantly: So that in ſix days 13000 men were Intrenched. Whereupon the Count *D'Staremberg* ſallyed and drove them with conſiderable Slaughter from

from their Advance, cauſing Part of their works to be filled up; but they being reinforced with 6000 *Janizaries*, the beſieged were obliged to retreat with ſome loſs: Upon which the Grand *Vizier* cauſed his own Tent to be removed further off, taking his Quarters in the Empreſſe Dowagers Palace, called *Le Favorit*; when the better to animate the beſieged, the Duke of *Lorrain* drew his Army a League nearer, & poſted himſelf upon the Banks of the *Danube*, daily expecting the Elector of *Bavaria* with his Troops, who by this time was upon his March, and ſoon after joyned them with 12 or 13000 Horſe and Foot. When the more to conſternate the beſieged, the Turks having diſmiſſed ſeveral *Hungarians*, with great rewards, they under pretence of having eſcaped from miſerable ſervitude, getting admittance into the City, ſet divers Houſes on Fire; but being in the end diſcovered, many of them were Executed; which ſo terrified the reſt, that they deſiſted farther to put their deſign in practice.

To

To know the Eſtate of the City, the Duke ſent an *Engineer*, who in the habit of a Peaſant got into it, and preſented his Highneſſes Letters to the *Count Staremberg*, who returned anſwer, That the City was in a good Poſture of defence, the Souldiers and Citizens being Unanimouſly reſolved to defend it to the laſt Extremity, and that if there was any danger of loſing the place, he would ſignifie it, by hanging a Flag upon the Tower; and thereupon he diſmiſſed the Meſſenger: But the ſame Evening, being the 20*th.* of *July*, the Turks made a furious Attack upon the *Baſtion* of *Leleie*, and ſprung a Mine or two, but the beſieged ſallying, beat them off; ſo that although they had incroached to the ditch, and were Mining under it, yet they durſt not for many days after attempt the recovery of their Work, the Imperialiſts diſputing with them every foot of Ground.

Whilſt the Siege went thus on, and the Turks Army daily encreaſed, Count *Teckely* and the *Hungarians* in Arms under his Enſigns, took divers

ſmall Caſtles in the Upper *Hungary*, uſing much Rigour to ſuch as they found therein; Impriſoning ſome, and delivering others to the *Turks* and *Tartars*, who ſent them into miſerable Bondage; ſo little regard had they of their fellow-Chriſtians, whom they ought to have ſecured, and protected from the Rage of the *Infidels*: But the *Polonian* King uſing his utmoſt diligence to draw down his Forces, once more ſent to the Count to Embrace the Emperors Offer of Grace, and by laying down his Arms, or turning them againſt the Common Enemy at a juncture, when the Empire lay Languiſhing, he might regain that Favour, from which, by his Frowardneſs and Obſtinacy he was fallen: But this admonition prevailed not; for the Count having abſolutely eſpouſed the *Ottoman* Intereſt, would not hearken to any accommodation.

Vienna by this time being hard preſſed, and the *Duke* of *Lorrain* fearing it ſhould fall into the hands of the Enemy, before the Arrival of the King of *Poland*; ſent another Meſ-

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senger to the Count *D'Staremberg*, requiring him to send him a more exact account of what had passed, than formerly he had received, and by no means to dissemble the Danger, if it was Eminent; for that he would without delay Fight the Enemy, or Oblige him to raise the siege, if the place was not tenable. Whereupon the Count returned the following Letter, dated the 18th. of *August*, 1683. giving an exact account of what had passed, *viz.* God be thanked one of my Letters has had the fortune to come to your Highnesses hand, which divers others would have done, had they not been intercepted; wherefore it is not my Neglect, that your Highness is not oftener and better Informed: But that at the present you may know our Condition, I will first tell you, That hitherto we have disputed every foot of ground with the Enemy, and for what they have gotten, dearly they have payed; for as often as they attempted to Lodg themselves, they have been Vigorously repulsed, even at the point of the Sword, with so great

loſs on their ſide, that they hard
dare peep out of their Works, w
which they have incloſed their Atta
of the *Counterſcarp*; yet have th
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Ditch and Ravelin, blowing up pa
of the Wall, and as often have be
beaten from the Poſts they have tak
at the Foot of the Breach; notwi
ſtanding, when our Men retired th
again poſſeſſed it; whereupon I u
what Precaution I could, and can
Pits to be made in the Point of t
Ravelin, and have done what e
elſe might moſt annoy the Enemy;
like I have done in the *Ba*
they attacked, which has on that
prevented them from gaining
ground, remaining ſtill on the edg
the *Counterſcarp*. On the *Fourteenth* th
made a deſcent into the Ditch be
the *Baſtion*, called *Labale*, and
ſame night made an other great Lo
ment in the Ditch: Whereupon
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cauſed a Canon to be bent againſt th
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Works, that ſecured the paſſage into the Ditch; when in three ſeveral Attacks we beat them thence; though in the firſt we were not ſtrong enough to ruine their Works, but in the ſecond toward the Evening, we ruined part of their Works, and in the third, the wind being favourable, we not only made an end of Ruining their Works, but likewiſe burnt their Gabions, and almoſt all their Gallery; ſince which they made no further Attack upon the *Ravelin* on that ſide. Yeſterday they ſprang a Mine, though without ſucceſs. In the middle of the *Ravelin* we have made a good Retrenchment, with a Ditch; the *Baſtion* of *Leicle*, and that of the Court have likewiſe double Retrenchments; and now we are Attacking a great Retrenchment behind the two *Baſtions*: So that your Highneſs may ſee, we are not wanting in any thing that may contribute to the Preſervation of the Place; the which, let me aſſure your Highneſs, I will not Surrender, but with the laſt drop of Blood. As for the reſt, our Men are altogether Fear-

loss of the Enemy; Thirty or Forty of them usually obliging one Hundred of them to retire with Loss. And this Day was brought before me a *Janizary* Prisoner who amongst other things, confesses, That the Enemy in the several Attacks they made have lost Eleven Thousand Men; amongst which, fell divers Great Commanders, as the *Bassas* of *Mesopotamia*, *Albania*, the *Zangiacks* of *Illyria*, and *Epirus*, about 3000 of the former number being likewise *Janizaries*; and that they began to fall into extream Want especially of Forrage and Provision, wherefore many hundred of their Horses were perished and the Souldiers obliged to eat Horse-flesh, accounting it as dainty Fare; which had caused the *Pestilence* and *Bloody-Flux* in the Camp, of which 6000 were dead; and that digging in the ground to undermine the Walls, they met with such Contagious dead Bodies, as almost poysoned them, and many times obliged them to leave off. As for what concerns my self, I have had the *Bloody-Flux* Eight days, but am at present

ſent ſomewhat better; however it obliged me not to neglect my Duty, for where I could not go, I was carryed. Your Highneſs would comfort us with your preſence, and do me the favour to believe, that I am, *&c.*

P. S. The 19*th.* of *Auguſt*, the Enemy ſprung a Mine, under the *Ravelin*, and with the loſs of 300 men, made an inconſiderable Lodgement, but were ſoon after diſlodged, and moſt of them buried in the Ruines of their work, by the ſpringing of a Mine, on our ſide.

Thus Reader, have I impartially given you to underſtand the ſtate of Affairs relating to this Dangerous War. But to proceed: The Turks deſirous to finiſh their undertaking, ſoon after made three Attacks, but were beaten off with the loſs of 8000 men: when almoſt at the ſame time, the Duke of *Lorrain* falling upon 5000 that were conveying Neceſſaries to the Camp, put them to the Rout, and ſeized upon all the Proviſion, and Amunition; which cauſed great want in the Turkiſh Army, and thereby the

Pestilence to encrease, insomuch that great numbers of them dyed; yet they spared not to push on the Seige, with all imaginable Vigor, the *Vizier* not in that regarding the lives of his men; as well knowing, if he proved unsuccesful, who at his setting forth had boasted so much, and been chiefly instrumental in involving the Grand *Seignior* in that War, his Head must of necessity make an Attonement; yet such was the Valour of the Besieged, that although through Sickness and the divers Sallyes, half their number were dead, they bravely repulsed the Infidels, fighting even in the breaches, till heaps of Slaughter stopped the Enemies way; Mining, and Countermining so long, that they found the Enemy had undermined the *Bastion* of the Court, passing into the City about fifty paces, notwithstanding the indefatigable endeavours used to prevent it. Whereupon the Count sent to acquaint his Highness, That the strength of his Souldiers being greatly impaired, & all that could be possibly done, not sufficient to hinder the *Enemies* incroach-

incroachment, who were by this time within the City, and their Mines every hour expected to be ſprung, no time was to be loſt for the Relief of the place: Whereupon the Duke having joyn'd the Forces of the King of *Poland*, who arriv'd in a happy moment, reſolved to Fight the Enemy with all expedition, or oblige him to draw off. Whereupon divers Partyes were detached, and amongſt the reſt, one under Major General *Dunwalt*, with expreſs Command to ſecure the paſſage of the Forreſt of *Vienna*, through which the Army muſt March; who finding a conſiderable Poſt, poſſeſſed by the Enemy, after a fierce Attack, cauſed them to retire, and ſtill proceeding drove them to the bottom of a Hill, the top of which over-looked their Camp.

Things being now come to a Puſh, and the King of *Poland* having received the Emperors Complements, by Count *Shaftgatz*, the Armyes moved joyntly, and made the ſpeedier March, by reaſon the Flag was advanced upon the Tower of *Vienna*; a Sign a-

greed on between the Duke, and Count *Staremberg*, to signifie the *City* was strongly pressed, and in great danger to be Lost; and the *Duke* on his side returned the Signals, that he was moving to their relief; which were divers *Rockets* sent into the Air. On the 11*th*. of *September*, about Eight in the Evening, the Army consisting of between 70 and 8000 Fighting Men, was drawn out of the Camp, and set in Battalia, the King of *Poland* commanding the right Wing, being mostly Horse, by reason that side of the Country lay open, the Left was commanded by the *Duke* of *Lorain*, and Elector of *Bavaria*, by reason they were the strongest in Foot, and the Country all along the *Danube* inclosed; the main Body by the Elector of *Saxony*, and Prince *Waldeck*, so that all things being in a readiness, no time was lost, lest the Enemy taking the Allarum, should fortify the Passes, the which had they done, it had been a work of extraordinary difficulty to have attacked them, but they trusting to their strength, which consist-

consisted of 120000 Fighting Men, supposed the *Christians* Army durst not give them battle, or at least not venture on them in their Camp, but too late finding themselves mistaken, the Grand *Vizier* made a detachment of 10000 Horse, commanding them with all speed to possess themselves of such important Posts as might retard the *Christians* Advancing; but finding they were too late, the *Christian* Army by this time having passed the Woods, and narrow Straights, in doing which they found great difficulty, though unopposed, the *Turks* Advanced to charge the Front: Whereupon a Battalion was commanded to put themselves into a Vineyard on the Hill, some small advance from the Army, and being supported by three other *Battalions*, the Turks stopped; for not enduring the fire, being all Horse, and in a ground where they could not well attack the *Foot*, they contented themselves with making one Discharge, accompanied with a hideous Noise, and so retired: Whereupon the King of *Poland*, and other commanding Princes,

Princes, having obſerved the diſpoſition of the Turks, drew the Army into three Lines, all cloſed, without any intervals, with a command to march very ſlowly towards the Enemy, and to ſtand when they came to charge them, keeping themſelves very cloſe, and not firing till the Enemy had diſcharged: Which order being obſerved, the Turkiſh Horſe Advanced with Horrible Cries, as if they intended to break the Orders of the *Chriſtians*, hoping thereby to make them give way, or put them into diſorder; but perceiving they ſtood firm to expect them, they made a Halt, and diſcharging at a diſtance, wheeled off: Upon which the firſt Line of the *Chriſtians* Fired, and the whole Army Advanced with a ſlow pace, ſtill gaining upon the Enemy, who returning, charged as before, the *Chriſtians* at the ſame time keeping their ground; but no ſooner had they Fired round, Pere they wheeled off a ſecond time, repeating the like often, and as often the *Chriſtians* Advancing, drove them as it were like Sheep, they not having

ving the Courage to make a close Charge: The *Christians* Army by this means being arrived within two furlongs of the Enemies *Camp*, a body of Foot and Dragoons were detached to attack their Cannon, of which they soon made themselves Masters, without any considerable Opposition, the Enemy not having a sufficient number of Foot in a readiness to defend them: Nor did their Horse make much resistance, though on the side of the right Wing, they made shew, as if they intended to charge the *Christians* in the Flank: When to prevent any disorder, that might be occasioned thereby, the King of *Poland* caused part of the second Line to advance, and make a Front on that side, and at the same time charging the Enemy in person, with the first Line, he made them give way; when during the hottest of the *Battle* they attacked the Town, being very desirous, though at the utmost hazard to carry it by Storm; and so resolutely were they in their attempt, that a great Slaughter ensuing, the *Count D'Staremberg* found himself obliged

obliged to ſend an Expreſs to the Duke of *Lorrain*, for ſpeedy Aſſiſtance, leſt the Enemy ſhould enter: Whereupon the *Margrave* of *Baden* Advanced with 5000 Horſe, and 3000 *Dragoons*, who entering the Trenches on the one ſide, and the beſieged ſallying on the other, the *Turks* who were not leſs than 6000 men, were cut in pieces: Which evil Succeſs being made known to the Grand *Viſier* (who hoped in the General Confuſion to have Carried the City, and thither if Occaſion required, to retire, and fortify himſelf, or mix his loſs with the Slaughter of the Citizens) he towards the Evening with the Groſs of the Army, gave way, endeavouring to make an orderly Retreat; but being preſſed by the *Chriſtians*, and hotly Charged, he fled beyond the Camp, and there made a Halt; which poſſeſſing the Generals with a ſuſpition, that they intended to rally, Command upon Pain of Death was given throughout the Chriſtian Army, That no Souldier ſhould leave his Rank: Inſomuch, that all Night they ſtood in Battalia; which gave the

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Enemy an unexpected opportunity to draw off with the remainder of the broken Army. But the morning appearing, the Generals finding they were retired in great Confuſion, with half the Army entered their *Camp*, whilſt the other half kept their ſtation; and when the firſt half returned, the other half went out in the like manner; ſo that all the Enemies Baggage, Proviſions, Tents, Fifty peices of Cannon, two Horſe Tails, the Grand *Viſier*'s Standard and his Horſe were taken, together with a great Summ of Mony, newly tranſmitted for Payment of the Army, and divers Rich Jewels, with the Letters of divers diſcontented *Hungarian* Nobility, wherein they adviſed the *Viſier* to beſiege *Vienna*, and not to raiſe his Siege, till he had it by Capitulation, or Storm, and that nothing in them ſhould be wanting, to further him therein. The Enemies Foot, after the Horſe were fled, kept the *Camp* for a while, but the King of *Poland* furiouſly entering on the one ſide, and the Duke of *Lorrain*, and Elector of *Bavaria*, on the other,

other, they wanting their Horſe, and not being above 25000, were cut in pieces, and taken Priſoners: Whenas the *Poliſh* Horſe purſued the flying Enemy divers Leagues, cutting off a conſiderable number of the Rear; but doubting if they followed the Chaſe further, they might fall into an Ambuſh, or that the Enemies ſcattered Forces rallying, might turn upon them, ſeparated from the reſt of the *Army*, after having taken a conſiderable Booty of Laden Beaſts, and Priſoners of Note, returned to the *Camp*; ſo that on the Thirteenth, *Vienna* was intirely relieved, and Prayers put up to Almighty God, for ſo great a Deliverance, and ſignal a Victory.

In this Battel the *Turks* loſt, and had taken Priſoners, between 26 and 30000 men, having before loſt 20000 in the divers Attacks they made upon the *City*, beſides a number that dyed of the Bloody-flux, and other diſtempers that raged in their *Camp*, and amongſt the Slain were divers *Baſſas*, and *Zangicks* of Note: The loſs of the *Chriſtians* ſide in the Fight being incom-

inconſiderable, not above 1000 being Slain, and as many wounded, amongſt the former, thoſe of Note were, the Duke *de Croys Brother*, and the *Count Trotmansdorf*, who advancing too far upon the *Janizaries* Quarters, were killed with *Harquebuſs Shot*. The King of *Poland* accompanied with his Son Prince *Allexander*, was engaged amongſt the thickeſt Squadrons, as likewiſe were the *Electors* of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*; not any of the great *Commanders* ſparing to hazard their Lives in ſo Good and Glorious a Cauſe; for certain it is, had not the ſiege been ſo Luckily raiſed, the Great *City* of *Vienna* had fallen into the hands of the *Enemy*, the Garriſon being reduced from upwards of 15000 fighting men to 5000, who were many of them diſabled with ſickneſs and wounds, ſo that by computation it could not have held out another Vigorous Attack.

The broken *Army* of the *Turks* being purſued by the *Cretian* and *Hungarian* Light Horſe to the Walls of *Alba Regalis*, the *Emperor* with the Chief of

of his Nobility, came to review his Royal *City* of *Vienna*, which he found almoſt ruined by the Force of the *Canon*, *Bombes*, and *Mines*: Whereupon having cauſed *Te Deum* to be ſung for the Victory obtained, and given neceſſary orders for the repairing the Wall, and ſuch Bulwarks and Houſes as had been beaten down, and conferred divers Honours upon the Renowned Governour, and ſuch of the Commanders as had worthily behaved themſelves, he with a conſiderable Train went to viſit the King of *Poland*, who received him at the Head of his *Army*; where having ſaluted each other, and embraced a while with all the tokens of Fraternal Love, and Reciprocal Joy, after a ſplendid Treatment in a Royal Pavilion for that purpoſe erected, the Princes, and other the great Commanders being preſent, it was reſolved in Council, that the War ſhould be proſecuted with all Vigour. Whereupon Parties were ſent out to hinder the encreaſe of the *Viſiers* ſcattered *Army*, who by this time had taken ſeveral

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ſtrong Poſts, and cauſed the *Baſſa* of *Buda* to be ſtrangled, that ſo he might lay the fault of the miſcarriage upon him, for not timely Aſſiſting him with men and proviſion, and excuſe himſelf to the Grand *Seignior*. And now *Tekely* perceiving the evil ſucceſs of the *Ottoman* Arms, ſent his Letters to the King of *Poland* to mediate on his behalf, with his Imperial Majeſty, who returned for anſwer, That the Emperor was ready to extend his Favour, and Pardon, if he would ſhew his unfeigned Duty and Obedience, in laying down his Arms, and ſubmitting. But he knowing his Honour would be much impaired if he ſhould relinquiſh his Party, and break with the Grand *Seignior*, would in no wiſe embrace that overture. Whereupon the *Viceroy* of *Croatia*, and *Palatine* of *Hungary*, had expreſs Command to Unite their Forces, and fall upon him, whilſt he was fortifying in the Upper *Hungary*, and at the ſame time to prevent the encreaſe of his Forces, the Emperor cauſed to be publiſhed another Act of Grace and Favour,

vour to ſuch as would ſubmit themſelves, proteſting not to reſtrain them in the free Exerciſe of their Religion, nor abridge them of ſuch Priviledges as were convenient for Subjects to enjoy. Whereupon divers fearing that the *Ottoman* Power would hardly recover the wound it had received, left their Leader, and by their Deputies tendered their Submiſſion, taking ſuch Oaths, as were for that purpoſe ordained: Which ſo enraged the Count, that he ſent out divers partyes of Light Horſe, who roving about, ſpoiled their poſſeſſions, and got conſiderable Booty; but in their return being met by the *Croats* and *Hungarian* Horſemen in the Imperial ſervice, they were moſt of them cut in Pieces, and the greateſt part of the ſpoil recovered.

Theſe Succeſſes abroad, made the Imperial General reſolve upon matters of greater moment; inſomuch, that the *Army* being well refreſhed, and receiving a Months Advance from the Emperors Liberality, it Decamped in order to remove the *Turks* from the

Poſts

posts they had posseſt themſelves of, about *Gran*, *New-Hewſel* and *Barkan*; when in the mean while, no endeavours were wanting to repair the almoſt Ruined City of *Vienna*; nor was the Emperor ſlow in conferring repeated Honours upon thoſe that had well deſerved; and that a laſting memory might remain, of the great Deliverance, he cauſed the *Turks Cannon*, and *Trophies* to be Fixed in the Market Place, and Inſcriptions in divers places, denoting the Titles and Honours of thoſe Worthies that had ſo bravely defended that Imperial City.

The *Imperialiſts* and *Poles* being by this time far advanced upon the Enemy without any Oppoſition, took divers Caſtles of ſmall importance, and in the end reſolved to open the paſſage, over the Rhine to *Barkan*, which was the Charge of the King of *Poland*, who conſiſting moſtly of Horſe, kept four or five Hours March before the Duke of *Lorrain*; which had like to have proved Fatal; for being come within ſight of that ſtrong Fortreſs, a Party ſallyed, aud Charged him in

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the Front, which he purſuing with great Courage, about 5000 *Janizaries* fetching a compaſs behind the Hills, ſo unexpectedly gauled him with their ſhot in the Flanks, and freſh Forces at the ſame time, ſallying to reinforce their Fellows, that the *Polish* Horſe unable to ſtand the Fury of the Enemy, fell into diſorder; which gave the *Turks* opportunity to pierce the Squadron, where the King with Prince *Alexander* his Son, a youth of about *Sixteen* years of *Age*, Fought; but upon notice that he was engaged, the Duke of *Lorrain* haſtning to his Relief, and the *Poles* under the Favour of the Imperial Shot, putting themſelves a ſecond time into *Battalia*, the Enemy after a hot Charge were put to Flight, and for the moſt part ſuch as could not get into the Caſtle, were either ſlain or drowned in the River; ſo that in this *Battle*, ſucceſsfully Fought, the 9*th*. of *October*, 1683. 9000 *Turks* were ſlain, and taken Priſoners, and not leſs than 600 *Poles* and *Germans*: Whereupon the Fortreſs capitulated, and in conſidera-

conſideration of their Marching out, and being conveyed to the adjacent Garriſons, ſurrendered the place with all the Treaſure, Proviſion, Amunition, and what elſe they had in their poſſeſſion.

Kara-Muſtapha the Grand *Vizier*, by this time having Collected his ſcattered Forces, took the Field; towards whom the Generals Advanced; but he perceiving himſelf too weak to Encounter them, retired with what ſpeed he could to *Belgrade*, breaking down all the *Bridges* in his way; and being there, by his Friends at Court endeavoured to make his peace with his Maſter; ſo that leaving to purſue him, the *Duke* of *Lorrain*, whilſt the *Polonian* King kept the Field, ſet down before *Gran*, Antiently called *Strigonium*, having firſt beaten the *Turks*, from an Eminence upon the River, and after a furious Battery, and many Aſſaults, had it ſurrendered, in conſideration of the Garriſons marching out with ſuch *Baggage* as they could conveniently carry, and to be conducted to *New-Hewſel*, or *Buda*: Which Joyful News made

made known to the Emperor, he caused *Te Deum* to be Sung, and for a more lasting Monument of the success his Arms had had against the Infidels, caused the following Inscription in the *Roman* Language, engraven in *Marble*, and burnished over with *Gold*, to be infixed over the Gates of *Vienna*, *viz.* *By the Sanctity and Liberality of* Pope Innocent *the Eleventh*: *By the Counsel and Industry of the August Emperor* Leopold *the First*: *By the happy Success and Expedition of* John *the Third King of* Poland: *By the Industry of the Elector of* Bavaria: *By the Fidelity of* John George *the Third, Duke Elector of* Saxony: *By the Vigilance of* Charles *Duke of* Lorrain *in the Field*: *By the Constant Courage of* Ernestus, Count Staremberg, *within the Walls*: *In fine, By the United Strength of the Fighting* Empire, *and Praying* Priesthood: *By the Admirable Concord of all in the* [illegible] Cause, *With the Help of Jesus Christ, Without the Help of the Most Christian against the most Antichristian Monarch*, Vienna *stands freed*. *The* Turkish *Power totters, Rebellion falls, the Gates of*

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Strigonium *Open.* *Happy* Auſtria! *for which God always doth Wonders againſt the* Turks and French: *Ariſes from her Aſhes, and after Devaſtation Triumphs: You therefore that are Enemies fear God, Fighting for* Leopold: *You that are Subjects, Love* Leopold *Fighting for* God: *You that are Rebels, expect the utmoſt Ruine: You that are Loyal, hope for a perfect Victory; for though the Powers of the Air, Earth, and Hell be moved, yet at laſt the* Chriſtian *Cauſe will Triumph.*

Winter coming on, and the *Turks* altogether broken, order was taken for Quartering the Imperial Army, that it might moſt Commodiouſly hinder the *Turkiſh* Garriſons, yet remaining in *Hungary*, from ſpoyling the Country: But as for the King of *Poland*, and the other Confederate Princes in Arms, (their occaſions ſo requiring) they retired with the greateſt part of their Troops, to their reſpective Countrys, with a reſolution to return Early in the Spring, if the *Turks* ſhould be in motion. Of which *Tekely* taking the Advantage by ſwift

Marches, unexpectedly fell in with the Rear of the King of *Poland*, and 'ere the Vantguard could face about, and come up to prevent it, killed about 300 men, and seized upon a great part of the Baggage: Which so incensed the King, that he caused the Troops of *Lithuania* to follow him and waste his Country; wherein they were so expeditious and successful, they still cutting off such Partyes as he sent abroad to skirmish with them, that not trusting to his Fortresses, he retired into the fartherst Corner of his Hereditary Countrys, leaving almost all the Upper *Hungary* to be possessed by the *Imperialists*; who thereupon recovered most of the Towns with little difficulty, repairing what was Ruinous, and encreasing the Souldiers Pay, the better to encourage them. And now the *Imperialists* being entire Masters of the Field, the storm of War once more gathered about *New-Hausel*, the Duke of *Lorrain* resolving again to try the Fortune of the *Imperial* Arms against that Important Place, held by the *Turks*, even in the heart of

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Hungary, but finding the Seaſon far advanced, he for the preſent contented himſelf with blocking it up; and the rather, for that he had notice from divers *Hungarians* in the Town, now grown weary of the *Turkiſh* Yoke, that the Grand *Vizier* during the Siege of *Vienna*, had exhauſted it of Proviſion and Amunition, to hinder this deſign of the Dukes, and fruſtrate his hopes of obliging it to a Surrender, through Famine: The Grand *Vizier* ſent an Expreſs to the *New Baſſa* of *Buda*, to draw together what ſtrength he could, and put a ſupply of Men, Amunition and Proviſion, into the place, which he attempting was overthrown with the loſs of 6000 Men, and the intended ſupply taken by the *Imperialiſts*, the *Baſſa* himſelf hardly eſcaping with a few of his followers.

The *Turks* thus worſted and almoſt driven out of *Hungary*, cauſed no ſmall diſorder in the City of *Conſtantinople*, nor could the Tumult be appeaſed, till the Grand *Seignior* had conſented to put the Grand *Vizier* to Death, the people attributing the evil ſucceſs,

to his ill management and conduct in Affairs: Whereupon he sent a *Chiaus* to the *Aga* of the *Janizaries* to send him his Head, but not so secretly as to prevent the *Viziers* knowledg of the design; yet trusting to the intercession of his Friends, who bestowed great summs in bribing the Court Ladies, most Powerful with the *Ottoman Sultan*; he was not so Circumspect as he ought, in a matter that so highly concern'd him; notwithstanding, he fortified himself in the best manner, often resolving to leave his Charge and fly; but the consideration that such a flight would imply him guilty, and inevitably ruine his Favorites, dashed that Resolve, and made him absolutely determine to face the Danger: Whence the Fifteenth of *December*, 1693. the *Aga* pretending earnest business with him, in relation to the removing the *Blockade* before *New-Hewsel*, got admittance, having secretly placed a Guard, who, in case of resistance, upon a Signal given, were to enter by Fighting their way through. The *Aga* by this wile coming to his Presence,

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preſented the *Vizier* with a Letter from the Grand *Signior*, Commanding his Submiſſion and Obedience thereto; and whilſt he was kneeling to read it (as the Cuſtom is) threw a Silken Cord over his head; at which the *Vizier* ſtarting up, grapled with him, and cryed out, *Treachery*, *Treachery*, drawing his *Scimiter*, and wounding the *Aga* in the Arm, expecting his own Guards to come to his Reſcue; but they being over-powered, or bribed by ſuch of the *Baſſas* as envied his Greatneſs, and were privy to what was intended, brought no relief to their diſtreſſed Lord; for after he had in vain made all the reſiſtance he could to defend a Life aſſaulted by ſo many hands, Killing a *Janizary*, and wounding ſeven or eight others, he was caſt upon the ground and kept down by force, till two *Mutes* drawing the Cord forcibly for the ſpace of half an hour, Strangled him; after which his head being cut off, was ſent to *Conſtantinople*, to appeaſe the unruly Multitude; and thus fell *Cara-Muſtapha*, after he had been Grand *Vizier*, or Vice-Emperor for

the ſpace of Seven years and ſome *Months*: And although 'tis reported that the Grand Seignior was much grieved, when he heard of his Death, yet he ſeized upon his Treaſure, amounting to 300000 *Sultanas*, and ſoon after cauſed about forty of his Favorites to follow the ſame Fate, fearing that they might be inclined to revenge his Death, and raiſe commotions in the Empire, at a juncture when they might prove of dangerous conſequence, appointing the *Baſſa* of *Sileſtria*, Brother to *Kuperle* the Grand *Vizier*, that took *Candia*, to Command in chief the *Turkiſh* Forces in *Hungary*.

Count *Teckely* by this time being reinforced, by a conſiderable Party of *Turks* drawn out of *Alba-Regalis* and other *Ottoman* Garriſons, beſieged the fortreſs of *Ungwar*, defended by the Count *D' Hunmai* formerly one of his fellows in Arms, but ſince taken into the Emperors Protection: But after he had loſt divers men before it, was obliged upon the approach of the *Lithuanian* Troops, now in Conjunction with a Party of *Imperials*, haſtily to draw

draw off, leaving behind him a great part of his Baggage; and being hotly purſued, 300 of his Foot were ſlain, and amongſt them two Lieutenant-Colonels, three Captains, and Eight Enſigns; and greater had been the Execution, had not Night put an end to the purſuit. Being retired to his Fortreſſes, he ſent to the *New Baſſa*, to aſſure him of his Faithfulneſs, and to acquaint him what a condition he was in, and that by reaſon many of his Followers deſerted him, he ſhould not be long able to keep the Field, unleſs he was ſpeedily recruited: Whereupon 2000 Horſe were diſpatched to recruit him, moſtly *Tartars*; which ſupply emboldened him to attack ſome ſmall Fortreſſes upon the *Wagg*, but his ſucceſs was not extraordinary therein. And now the Emperor finding his Authority great in *Hungary*, ſent an Expreſs to the *Palatine*, to take an Oath of Obedience and Fidelity of the *Hungarian* Nobility, but more eſpecially of thoſe who profeſſed the Reformed Religion, however not in the leaſt to ſuffer them to be hindered in the

Exercise of Religious Worship; but the rather to Encourage them licensed free Collections, for the Repair of such Churches as had been rendered Ruinous by the War, or force of time; which induced that people to a readyer Compliance with the former, the Latter being the main Obstacle, and the very Ground the War was founded on: So that all things appeared conducing to an advantagious Settlement; the *Ottoman* Interest greatly declining, and the more, because of the Disturbances at *Constantinople* occasioned by the late bad Success, and the general Fear that fell upon the *Inland* Towns, and the *Islands* of the Sea; the former upon the revolt of the *Walachians*, *Moldavians*, and *Cossacks*, who put themselves under the Protection of the Crown of *Poland*, and made great spoyl of the *Turkish* Territories; and the latter upon the great Preparations, the Seignory of *Venice* made to set forth a Fleet; so that to quiet the people, the Grand *Seignor* was obliged to declare, that himself in Person would manage the *Hunga-*

rian War, while the *Baſſa* of *Babylon* defended the Territories on that ſide from the Incurſion of the *Perſian Sophie*, who was raiſing a Huge Army: And the better to induce the *Conſtantinopolitans* to a belief, ſent Commiſſions to all the *Baſſas* and *Zangiacks* of the Provinces in *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*, to bring what ſtrength they could poſſible into the Field.

Dalmatia by this time was up in Arms, the *Morlaques*, a people inhabiting the borders of that Country, revolting from the *Turks*, having overthrown ſuch Forces as were ſent to ſurpreſs them, and choſen themſelves a General, took divers places of Strength. Whereupon the Nobility of the Upper *Hungary* ſent the Count *Ziachi* to *Preſburg* in the Nature of their Deputy, to acquaint his Imperial Majeſty, That they were deſirous to lay hold of his Clemency, and render themſelves obedient, but durſt not at preſent attend him on that Occaſion, leſt *Tekely* ſhould waſte their Poſſeſſions with Fire and Sword, as he had threatned: Which Submiſſion was not

a little pleasing to the Emperor, but it turned not much to the Advantage of the Nobility; for notwithstanding the Secrecy of their Affairs, Count *Teckely* having notice thereof, as he was battering the Castle of *Putnocke*, drew off, and burnt such of their houses as lay within the Power of his Arms, making divers of them Prisoners, whom he released not without considerable Ransoms. But Count *Caraffa* being ordered to March to their Assistance with the Troops under his command, put a stop to the military Progress of *Teckely*, defeating a part of his Forces, and obliging him with the remainder to repass the *Nasser*; when to forward the War, the Pope transmitted 200000 Crowns, the one half to the Emperor, and the other to the King of *Poland*.

Affairs being at this pass, and the *Venetians* actually entered into a League Offensive and Defensive, with the Emperor and *Polonian* King, which was ratified on the 29*th*. of *February*, 1683. at *Lintz*, and solemnly published at *Vienna* 1684. great diligence was used

sed by the *Turkish* Governours, bordering upon the Lake of *Maotis*, to rouse the *Tartar*, and oblige him with his people to break into *Podolia*; but by sad experience in the late War, having found the *Polish* Valour Superiour, shewed but little inclination to be in action; and the less, for fear the *Cossacks*, who had generally submitted themselves to the *Polonian* King, and taken his Protection, should break into his Country and waste it with Fire and Sword, as they had often done; the *Tartar* being desirous of nothing more than to be in friendship with People. But although this Great Prince would not take the Field, yet he permitted such of his Subjects as would Voluntarily take Arms to pass the *Boristhenes*; but being set upon by General *Mohila*, and his *Cossacks*, they were to the number of 18000 drowned, and cut in pieces, all their Booty they had gotten in ravaging the Country recovered, and many of their Chiefs taken Prisoners.

The Season now Advancing the Ar- in *Hungary* drew out of their Winter

Quarters,

Quarters, and began more hardly to preſs *New-Hewſel*: To put a Supply into which, the Governour of *Vacgrade*, a ſtrong Fortreſs about four Miles from *Gran*, endeavoured, and being abroad with the greateſt part of his Garriſon, his own Fortreſs was ſurpriſed by a Party of *Imperialiſts*, who in the Night, forcing the Gate with a *Petrade*, ſuddenly entered, and put moſt of thoſe they found in the Town to the Sword; of which the Governour having notice fled to *Buda*, and was there Strangled by the *Baſſa*'s Command, for looking no better to his Charge.

Teckely finding the Nobility deſert his ſide, and that the *Turks* were not able to bring ſuch an Army into the Field as might give him hopes of doing any thing conſiderable, bethought himſelf it was high time for him to lay hold of the Emperors Clemency, and thereupon ſent his Deputies to *Vienna*, to tender his Submiſſion; but they not meeting with the reception they expected, becauſe the Demands ſeemed unreaſonable, returned without effecting

fecting any thing: Whereupon the Count ſent to the Governour of *Alba-Regalis* to ſend him what men he could conveniently ſpare; and by that means being ſomewhat reinforced, he fell upon the Country of *Sepuſia*, and burnt about thirteen *Villages*, taking a great Booty, routing Colonel *Heuſter*, who Advanced to ſtop his Progreſs; but hearing that the *Palatine* was marching towards him, he retired with an intention to make an Inroad into *Croatia*. But General *Leſsly* having the Protection of that Country committed to his Charge, and Keeping an Eye upon him obliged him to alter his Reſolves, and retire with his Troops (by this time encreaſed to 10 or 12000) as far as *Trenchin*.

The Tempeſt of War ſtill threatning *New-Heuſel*, and that Garriſon being but ſlenderly furniſhed with neceſſaries, the *Turks* grew fearful and in great conſternation; ſo that it was hoped they would ſoon be driven out of the long diſtracted Kingdom of *Hungary*, their Fortreſſes and main Garriſons being once wreſted out of

their

their hands, yet the remaining Body of the *Turkish* Army gathered about *Agra* with a design, as it was suspected, to raise the Siege: To prevent which, or the rather, any Relief that might be sent by Water to the besieged, divers Gallyes, and small Vessels were imployed on the *Danube*, to be watchful that no Provision or Amunition entered that way; which the *Infidels* considering, resolved in time to provide for its Relief. Whereupon the *Bassa* of *Albania* was sent with an Express to Fight his way through the *Leaguers*; but being furiously Charged by the *German* Horse, detached under the command of the Heroick Count *De Staremberg*, for that purpose, 2000 of his men were slain, and he obliged to a disorderly Flight. But now the Elector of *Bavaria* having constituted the young *Count Serini* General of his Forces, they drew together with great Expedition; the false Accusers of that Noble General, by this time being ashamed of the Charge they had charged him with, *viz.* That he intended to revolt to *Teckely*, and cast in his mind

to diſmember the Empire; but ſo far was it from the belief of moſt, that he could ſo meanly degenerate from the Worth and Fame of his renowned Anceſtors, that thereby his Reputation and Loyalty appeared the more candid.

On the 20*th.* of *June*, the Army being entirely drawn out of its Winter quarters, and reſorted to the Imperial ſtandard, *New-Heuſel* was ſtrongly preſſed, being Battered with ſix Batteries, raiſed for that purpoſe, as likewiſe from the River from aboard the *Gallyes* that lay before it; & a Summons ſent to the commanding *Baſſa* to ſurrender the place upon his own conditions, or to expect if things came to extremity, no Quarter: To which he returned anſwer, that he durſt not comply, for ſhould he deliver it, his Life was ſurely loſt, if he returned home; and therefore like a Souldier he reſolved to defend it to the laſt Extremity. Whereupon the *Trenches* being run almoſt to the Wall, the *Imperialiſts* prepared to aſſault the Town, but the Beſieged ſallying in great numbers

numbers, after an obstinate Fight were obliged to retire, during which the *Bassa* was wounded, as he was giving orders to such as guarded the Wall, and soon after dyed of his Wounds. Whereupon *Cola Mora*, an Experienced *Turkish* Captain, commanding on the Frontiers, received orders from the Port, to march with 400 men, and put a supply if possible into the place; but finding it difficult and dangerous, he chose out Twenty of his followers, and commanding the rest to return, swam the River, getting safe into the Town, with fifteen men only, the other five being drowned.

About this time the *Pope* having sent 200000 *Florins* to his Nuncio in *Hungary*, the one half to be given for the encouragement of such as deserted *Count Teckely*, and the other to maintain a field-Hospital for the sick and wounded *Souldiers*; Divers of the *Counts* Party left him, insomuch that he was obliged to send to the *Turkish* Camp near *Agra*, to be supplyed; but the *Bassa* General, hearing the King of *Poland* had overthrown a Body of between 16

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or 18000 *Turks* and *Tartars*, that were on their way to relieve *Caminice*, with Proviſion, and other neceſſaries, & kill'd 800 of them upon the place, he returned them word, that himſelf expected to be charged in his ſtrength, and therefore could not at that time ſpare any of his Forces, but ſo ſoon as he had well obſerved the motion of the Imperial Troops, he would give him what Aſſiſtance he could. And now the *Venetians* having declared the War againſt the *Turks*, and joyning a ſtrong Body to the *Morlaques* of *Dalmatia*, the *Turks* were driven out of moſt of their places of ſtrength on that ſide; and ſuch Merchants, as upon the Denuntiation of the War, had leave to depart out of the Territories of that ſtate, were plundered on their way to *Conſtantinople* of all their Riches.

Count *Teckely* being reinforced by a ſmall Body of *Tartars*, took the Field again, at the head of 6000 men, having before retired for ſhelter, into the utmoſt borders of *Hungary*, intending if he had been purſued by the Body of the *Germans* and *Croats*, under the Command

mand of General *Lesly*, to have fled to the Prince of *Transilvania*: But the motion of those Troops being only to remove the *Turks*, that had Posted themselves to secure the Passage of the *Bridge* of *Esseck*, they being successful therein, returned to secure the Countrys of *Moravia*, *Silesia* and *Croatia*; as fearing the *Tartars*, that in small Parties were roving abroad, might break in and spoyl the Villages: Which so imboldened the Count, that he again besieged the *Castle* of *Ungwar*, and in the end, carrying it by storm, put most of the Garrison to the Sword, and especially such of the Gentry as had deserted his Party, and retired thither for safety. And now the Duke of *Lorrain*, finding it a Work of great difficulty to take *New-Hemsel* by storm, resolved in a Council of War held for that purpose, to constrain it to a Surrender by Famine, the scarcity being already great in the Town, and so bridging over the River *Danube* in two places for the passage of the Army, he left the Palatine of *Hungary* with a sufficient strength to block it up: And marched in good Or-

Order towards *Buda*, intending on the way to attack *Vaccia*, and *Novograde*; but underſtanding that the Enemy was advantagiouſly Poſted near the former, he reſolved to Fight them, and thereupon drew up in Battalia; when on the 27*th.* of *June*, having paſſed with no ſmall Labour the Defiles of *Marots*; he found the Enemy in good order ready to receive him, being Poſted upon the Hills near *Vaccia*, to the beſt Advantage; for on the left they had the *Danube*, and a great *Moraſs*, and on their right a thick *Wood*; notwithſtanding, the Duke leaving a conſiderable number to guard the Baggage, in two lines Marched towards them, about eleven in the Morning, who kept their ſtation till the Duke was Advanced to the Foot of the ſaid Hill; and then with great Fury, and their uſual Cryes, deſcended and charged upon the Regiment of *Taff*, placed almoſt in the middle of the firſt Line; but the Duke being there in Perſon, with much Courage and Bravery faced the Tempeſt, having his Horſe under him wounded, and two Officers near

near him killed with Piſtol-ſhot; but the Turks having ſpent their Fury, and obſerving the obſtinacy and firmneſs of the Chriſtians, turned their backs, yet quickly Rallyed and Charged the Chriſtians on all ſides; when wheeling off again they returned a third time to Charge, but the Chriſtians keeping cloſe, and Advancing upon them without breaking their Order, the Enemy fell into Confuſion, and the Conſternation being great amongſt them, their Horſe fled, leaving the Foot to ſhift for themſelves: Whereupon the Imperial Cavalry purſued them with great Slaughter, for the ſpace of an Hour; yet, by reaſon of the ſwiftneſs of their Horſes, many of them eſcaped, but the foot were moſtly cut in pieces, or taken Priſoners. This Body conſiſted of about 20000 of their beſt men, Commanded by the *Vizier* of *Buda*, and under him by ſeveral *Baſſas*, of which Body were Slain 3000, and 1500 taken Priſoners, with ſeven pieces of *Cannon*, Eighteen *Standards*, the *Viziers* Horſe, himſelf, with two *Baſſas* being Slain, and amongſt the Priſoners a *Baſſa*, tea-

Agas, or *Zangiacks*. The Chriſtians in this Battle not loſing of above a Hundred men, and amongſt them none of conſiderable Note; for joy of which Victory, *Te Deum* was upon the arrival of that News ſung at *Vienna*.

Vaccia having received a part of the broken Army, was aſſaulted by the *Imperialiſts*, and after a fierce Battery, ſurrendered upon diſcretion: Whereupon a Garriſon of *German* foot being left to ſecure it in its obedience, the Army March'd towards *Peſt*; which ſo terrified the *Turkiſh* Garriſon in *Novograde*, that they deſerted it, and fled to *Buda*: Whereupon the Duke ſent a Party of horſe and foot to Poſſeſs it.

The Army arriving before *Peſt*, the Conſternation was there ſo great, that the Garriſon after it had been battered for the ſpace of Twenty-four Hours, ſet it on fire, and fled over the *Danube*, to *Buda*, firing likewiſe the Bridg; but the *Imperialiſts* ſuddenly entring, extinguiſhed the flame, & poſſeſſed themſelves of that important place, without the loſs of one man, the which had the Turks defended it, could not have been reduced

reduced, without great Labour and loſs of men. In this Current of Succeſs the Duke reſolved to Beſiege *Buda*, the Turks Chief *Fortreſs* in *Hungary*; and in order thereto cauſed a Bridg of Boats to be layed over the *Danube* near St. *Andrews*, to paſs the Army, which was effected with little or no oppoſition, he reſolving to carry that City, or loſe his Army before it; and for the better enabling him to perform it, many Veſſels with Proviſion and Amunition were ſent from *Vienna*.

Count *Teckly* having received an Expreſs to joyn his forces with a Body of *Turks*, near *Agra*, refuſed it, alledging, that his acting Separate would redound more to the Intereſt of the Grand *Seignior*, whoſe welfare he would conſult and maintain, to the uttermoſt of his Power. And now it plainly appeared, he held not out for the ſake of Religion, as he had formerly pretended, but for that of Ambition and Vain-Glory; for although the Reformed Worſhip in all its particulars of freedom and Toleration was exerciſed, yet no intreaty could induce him to lay down

down his Arms: Wherefore the *Croats* and *Hungarians* were ordered to have an eye upon him, and hinder his Progreſs, in ſpoyling the Country, or falling into *Moravia*, as it was ſuppoſed he intended. But ſuch were the Conſternation and Diſorder among the Turks, that not having ſufficient Strength, and doubting their being longer able to keep the Field, that whether he intended ſo or not, certain it is, he put not his intentions in practice.

Buda by this time being blocked up, the *Turks* ſpared no Labour to fortifie it, eſpecially on that part where not long before 200 paces of the wall fell flat, which they took as an ill Omen, many Prognoſticating, it ſignified no leſs than the loſs of the place; yet the remainder of the broken Army, defeated near *Vacia*, having Poſted themſelves near the *City*, the Duke ſent out divers parties of Horſe to skirmiſh with them, but they having ſufficiently experienced the *Chriſtian* Valour, fled, ſcarcely ſtaying to receive one Charge; which cauſed ſuch conſternation among the Turks of *Buda*, that ſetting fire to the lower Town

Town, they deſerted it, and retired into the Upper; which the *Imperialiſts* perceiving, entered with ſuch ſpeed, that they extinguiſhed the flame, ere it had done any conſiderable damage, though from the ſhot of the Town, they ſuffered ſome loſs: And thereupon the Miners were ſet to Work, who run their Mines to the Wall of the Upper Town, overthrowing a great part of it; but the Enemy having countermured, and upon the Spring of the Mines, making a Vigorous Sally, the *Chriſtians* were obliged to retire, leaving divers dead on the place: Yet the Duke of *Lorrain* ſent a Trumpet to ſummon the Baſſa Governour to a ſurrender, but his reply was: That he had powder and Bullet to defend the place, and would do it to the laſt Extremity; knowing that if he did otherwiſe, he ſhould fall by the hands of the *Hangman*, and ruine all his friends.

The daily ſucceſs of the Imperialiſts made no little impreſſion upon *Count Teckelys* party, who began ſo far to deſpair of bringing their Deſigns to perfection, that the *Counts* Lieutenant Ge-

General with 600. Horſe deſerted him, and joyned with Count *Leſly*, obtaining for ſuch their voluntary ſubmiſſion, the Emperours free Grace and Pardon. And at the ſame time, it was reported, that the Princeſs *Ragotzi* the Counts Wife and his Children were ſurprized in the Caſtle of *Mongatz*, together with three millions of *Hungarian* Mony, by the Baron *D' Saponora*; but it proved a miſtake.

The Duke of *Lorraine*, not to loſe any advantage, Inceſſantly battered *Buda*, with thirty pieces of Cannon; making divers great breaches in the Walls, and a ſtrong Lodgment in the Ditch of the upper Town; whileſt the Miners like *Moales* ran under ground, even to the Bulwarks and Baſtions; but the Enemy wanting in nothing that might contribute to a reſolute defence by their often ſallying & countermining, did ſomewhat retard their Progreſs; in which many Skirmiſhes happened under ground; ſo that men were properly ſaid to make War in the Grave. But by this time the Palatine of *Hungary*, having left 4000.

Men to block up *Newheuſel*, and joyned the Army with 6000, the Batteries were augmented with ten other peices of Canon, in all fourty; as likewiſe divers Mortars, which to the great terror of the beſieged, threw Granados of 300 pound weight, which falling carry all before them, renting in pieces the ſtrongeſt Houſe, Moske, or what ever oppoſes them; yet the Beſieged deſiſted not to make frequent Sallyes, and fire without intermiſſion from the Battlements and Bulwarks; but the Attacks being carryed on by Count *Staremburg*, he drew his men into ſuch advantageous Lodgments, that they received little or no damage, by reaſon the Canon could not bear upon them, nor the firings of the ſmall ſhot much incommode them. As for the City of *Buda*, it is compoſed of four ſeparate Ports, two on the Danube, and two on the Hill, *viz.* the Upper Town, and the Caſtle, the lower Town, and the Fortreſs of St. *Gerardsburg*; the two latter being in the hands of the Imperialiſts, and the other two being hardly preſſed, *Se-*

raſquier

raſquier Baſſa, who hovered a-loof with his broken Army, received an Expreſs from the Grand *Seigneur* on pain of forfeiting his Head, to draw what Forces he could together, and fight his way into the City; or oblige the Beſiegers to draw off, that ſo it might be relieved: Whereupon having Exhauſted moſt of the Garriſons upon the Frontiers, and gotten together 20000 Horſe and Foot, he advances with great diligence, ſuppoſing to find the Chriſtians unprepared. But the Duke having notice thereof by his *Scouts*, reſolved to leave all the Infantry, and what Horſe was neceſſary before *Buda*, (and with the reſt of the Cavalry, to whom were joyned 1000 Muſqueteers Commanded by the Count of *Averſpurg*, and 1500 Huſſers Commanded by Count *John Eſterhaſie*;) in good Order drew off to Fight the Enemy, who by this time were within two German miles of the City, near to a place called *Hanſchabets*: and marching all night, by break of day they found themſelves within half a mile of their Camp, who upon the approach

of the Chriſtians, had Intrenched themſelves very advantageouſly; yet reſolute to put the Grand *Seignors* Command in practice, they iſſued forth in good order, and for ſome time made a ſhew, as if they would attack the Chriſtians in the Flanck; but being furiouſly charged by the *German* Horſe, lined with Muſqueteers, after a hot diſpute they fell into diſorder and fled, whilſt the Chriſtians following them cloſe became Maſters of their Camp (and as at the raiſing the Seige of *Vienna*) of all their Artillery, Tents, Baggage and Treaſure, 4 or 5000 of them being ſlain upon the place; beſides a number that were wounded and killed in the purſuit; and amongſt the ſlain fell 1200 Janizaries. The great Standard of *Mahomet*, which the *Sultan* gives the Grand *Viſier*, when he takes upon him the command of the Army, with the Pavillion of the *Seraſquier*, were likewiſe taken. In this Battle, fought on the Feaſt of St. *Mary Magdalen*, the *Hungarians* then in the Imperial Army ſignalized their Valour above the reſt; inſomuch that the

the loſs of the Chriſtians ſide was inconſiderable, no perſon of note being killed. Nor did *Turks* ſuſtain loſs in this place only, for about the ſame time General *Leſly* lying at the Seige of *Virovitzi*, and having notice that the *Turks* were drawing all the Troops they had between the *Save* and the *Drave*, to ſuccour the place, he ſent out 4000 Croats, who falling upon the *Baſſa* of *Marothz* near *Flattina*, as he was going to joyn the Beg of *Zerneg*, utterly defeated him; cutting moſt of his Troops in pieces: And thoſe Croats commanded by the Lord *Trotmandſdorf*, mecting in their return with the Beg, who was Ignorant of the *Baſſas* defeat, routed him likewiſe; and ſo with many Priſoners, and a great booty returned to the Camp: Upon notice of which the beſieged in *Virovitzi* Capitulated, and were permitted to march out to the number of 600 *Janizaries*, being every man allowed to take as much as he could carry, and the Officers each of them a Horſe, leaving that place after 113 Years Poſſeſſion to the Imperialiſts, with

all the Canon and Ammunition; many of thoſe pieces having on them the Armes of the Emperours *Ferdinand* and *Maximilian*; nor will this place be of ſmall importance to the Empire, it being the very Key and Entrance into *Sclavonia*.

The Duke of *Lorrain*, not to give the Beſieged leiſure to repair the great breaches the Canon had made, advanced his attacks, and cauſed a great Lodgment to be made under the curtain that divides the Town from the Caſtle: Whereupon in the Night the beſieged ſallyed; but after a long and obſtinate Fight, were repulſed with great loſs: The Chriſtians having not only maintained their Poſt, but taken a Work of much importance that the Enemy had caſt up near the Walls of the Town: Yet in the action 200 of the Chriſtians were killed, amongſt whom were the Sieur *Cavaliery* Lieutemant Collonel of the Regiment of *Grana*; the Count *D' Scarfenburg* Major General, and the Marqueſs *D' Parella*, and divers wounded: Which ſucceſs ſo heightened the Enemy, that

that the next day, about *Twelve* of the Clock, they made another ſally; but being warmly received ſoon retired: Whereupon the Beſiegers continued to batter the City with great fury, and Caſt into it about 100 Bombes, which fired and beat down many ſtately Buildings; and having laid it open to an Aſſault, the Duke of *Lorrain* to ſpare the Lives of his men, Summoned the Governour to ſurrender the place, letting him know, that if he ſuffered things to come to the laſt extremity, he muſt expect no quarter; whereupon *Cara Mahomet* the *Baſſa* Governour returned anſwer to the Officer that was ſent into the City, that he would neither expect, nor give any Quarter, and to confirm what he had ſaid, inſtantly cauſed the Heads of fourty Chriſtians, who had been taken Priſoners, to be ſtricken off; bidding the ſaid Officer tell his Maſter, that he would ſerve the whole Chriſtian Army in like manner, were it in his power. Upon knowledge of which the Duke cauſed divers Mines to be ſprung, which rent the Bulwarks, and threw

down part of the Curtain; but obſerving the indefatigable endeavours of the beſieged in repairing the Ruines, and the ſtrength of the Gariſon, thought it not convenient at that time to give a General Aſſault, and the rather becauſe his Army was weakned through ſickneſs; inſomuch that his Highneſs was obliged to ſend an Expreſs to the Elector of *Bavaria* to haſten his Troops, who were then upon the march, and haſtened by the indefatigable diligence of Count *Serini* his Lieutenant General; the Elector himſelf intending ſuddainly to follow: The news of which did not a little diſcourage the beſieged, who began to be in great want of ſuch neceſſaries as might enable them to defend the place; yet they ſpared not to uſe their utmoſt endeavours, to repair and fortifie ſuch places as the Canon had beaten down, making many feeble ſallyes; and that they might not be utterly dejected, *Cara M.* homet the Governour pretended divers Letters from the *Seraſquier Baſſa*, who after his reiterated defeats hover'd about the frontiers; intimating, that he had rallyed his

his ſcattered Troops, joyned with a *Huge* body of *Turks* and *Tartars*, and was coming to their Relief, reſolving to raiſe the Seige at the hazard of his Army: But ſoon after the Governour being wounded with a Harquibuſs ſhot out of the Lodgments, as he was viewing the Works, the Souldiers began to mutiny; but in the end a conſiderable ſum of Mony being diſtributed amongſt them, all was quiet again, and then entred upon new reſolves, to defend the place to the laſt extremity. And certain it is, that about this time a great body of *Turks* were on their march, to joyn the *Seraſquier*; but upon notice, that the King of *Poland* battered *Camenice*, and was advancing with his Army towards the Province of *Moldavia*; and that the *Venetians* had joyned the Gallies of *Malta* and *Tuſcany*; beſides ſuch as the *Pope* had hired of the Genoys, and had on board a Land Army; the *Turks* fearing they would ſpoyl the Iſlands, and that more eſpecially they had an eye upon *Candia*, thoſe Forces were revoked: And what contributed

more to the Consternation of the *Ottoman* Empire was, that the *Persian Sophy* designing to recover the Provinces of *Babylon* and *Arzirum*, had raised a huge Army, and was sending his Ambassadors to the Emperour of *Germany*, and the other Christian Confederates, to treat about a League against the *Turkish* Sultan; and so prosperous was he in his first attempt, that he striped the *Turks* out of divers strong holds, scattering such Forces as were sent against him, and through fear or rewards obliging divers of the petty Governours to revolt; but in the end a mortal sickness happening in his Camp, he was obliged to break up, and dismiss the greatest part of his Army.

Teckely having had some time to breath, fell to his usual artifices of proposing overtures for a reconciliation between him and his Imperial Majesty, though it was but too well known, that his Agents at *Adrianople* were labouring with the Grand *Seigneur*, to turn his utmost strength upon the Kingdom of *Hungary*, representing the weakness of

of the Imperialiſts now ſeparate from the *Poles*, and that it was rather through fear, than from any inclination to the ſervice, that the *Hungarians* took up Arms under the *Palatine*; which double dealing being brought to light, nothing further was effected, as to that particular; whereupon the Count beſieged *Putnock*, and took it by ſtorm putting moſt of the Garriſon to the Sword.

The beſieged in *Buda*, having in vain expected the raiſing of the Siege, on the 7*th*. of *Auguſt* made a furious Sally, obliging the *Chriſtians* to give way; but being ſeconded by the next Guard, they ſoon returned upon the Enemy and beat them back, Springing a Mine near the *Turks* Principal Battery, but it takeing too ſuddain vent did not the execution deſigned, notwithſtanding the Imperialiſts Lodged in the Breach, and drove the Enemy thence with great ſlaughter; but for want of a competent number of Foot, durſt not attempt forceing their paſſage into the City, yet continued their batteries with great fury. And now

Cara-

Cara Mahomet dying of his wound, it was expected the Besieged would capitulate, but being informed of the weakness of the Imperial Army by some deserters of the Regiment of *Croy*, they persisted obstinate to defend the Place.

Count *Teckely* reinforce'd by 400. men raised on the Frontiers, began to have an Eye upon *Moravia* and *Silesia*; which obliged General *Lesly* to draw his Troops that way, and for the better conveniency bridged over the *Drave* at *Thurannitz*, causing the Regiment of Heister to pass it; following soon after with the part of the Army under his command, and falling upon the party of *Turks* that were coming to joyn *Teckely*, put most of them to the Sword, securing the most considerable posts on that side, resolving to besiege some important Place, if the Enemy attempted nothing upon *Lentsch* or *Zipserhus*.

The Imperial Army before *Buda*, through the many Sallys of the Besieged, and those that dyed of the Distemper raging in the Camp, being very much Impaired, the Duke

pressed

preſſed the haſtening of what Troops could be ſpared; and more eſpecially upon notice of the Truce concluded between the Empire, *Spain* and *France*, for the ſpace of 20 years, and ſigned the 10 of *Auguſt* 1684 at *Ratisbon*, by the Imperial Commiſſioners in the Name of the King of *Spain*, and by the Count *D'Crecy* the *French* Plenipotentiary: Nor was the Emperorſlow to anſwer his expectations in ſo Important a matter, ſending an Expreſs to the Troops on the Rhine to march for *Hungary*, and gave out Commiſſions for raiſing 3 new Regiments of Foot, and two of Horſe; ordering likewiſe the Count *D'Leſly*, ſo ſoon as he had provided for the ſafety of the Countries on that ſide, to march with the greateſt part of his Forces to the Camp before *Buda*; but before any of the Succours could arrive, the Beſieged Commanded by *Ibrahim Baſſa* (who took upon him the Government till further orders from the Grand *Seignior* determined the matter) Sallyed and fell with ſuch fury upon the Chriſtians, who little expected it, that

that 300 of them were ſlain, and amongſt them ſeveral Perſons of note, as the young Count *D'Harach*, &c. and the Prince of *Savoy* wounded; which obliged the Duke for a more ſpeedy ſupply to draw what Troops could be ſpared out of *Rab*, *Gran*, and other neighbouring Garriſons; when the beſeiged, proud of their former ſucceſs, Sallying again were cut off in great numbers. And now great was the expectation, that the *Serasquier* being 20000. ſtrong, would attempt the relief of the place, having in order thereto paſſed the Bridge of *Eſſeck*, which he cauſed to be repaired; but he thought it not convenient to run ſo great a Hazard, till the Forces he daily expected out of *Boſna* had joyned him, imagining it his ſafeſt way till then, ſtrongly to Incamp between the *Save* and the *Drave*, in expectation of ſome advantage by cutting off the Forragers.

And here he had notice that the *Venetians* by this time, being abroad with their Fleet of Ships and Gallys in the Archipelago, and poſſeſſed them-

themſelves of divers Fortreſſes, the *Sieur Capello* Secretary, and *Envoy* Extraordinary to the republique of *Veneice*, made a ſolemn denuntiation of War at *Conſtantinople*, and ſent it in VVriting to the *Caimacan*, who returned an anſwer full of Threats, commanding the *Envoy* not to leave the City; but the night following, he fearing to be Impriſoned, made his eſcape in the habit of a Sailer; being carried off in a ſmall Bark prepared for that purpoſe: Upon knowledg of which the *Caimacan*, for as much as the Chief of the *Venetian* Marchants were retired to the Houſe of the *French* Ambaſſador, commanded they ſhould be delivered, and that the ſaid houſe ſhould be viſited, believing the *Envoy* was retired thither; but the Ambaſſador declared he would not ſuffer it without an expreſs order from the Grand *Seignior*; upon which the *Caimacan* ſent an expreſs to *Adrianople* to know his Maſters pleaſure therein, who returned anſwer that the Ambaſſadors houſe ſhould not be ſearched, but that he ſhould make it his

buſineſs

buſineſs to mind other matters more conducing to the ſafety of the Empire; and thereupon the *Caimacan* ſent his mandates into all the Provinces to gather the Seamen and Slaves for the ſervice of the Fleet of Gallys, which put a ſtop to the advancement of the Troops deſigned for *Hungary*.

The Imperial Camp being much recruited, the Batterys were renewed with great Violence, inſomuch that the Curtain between the Town and the Caſtle was rent in peices, and a conſiderable number of houſes reduced to Aſhes by the Bombes; although the *Turks* to prevent it had taken down the upper Stories, and covered them with Earth, covering the ſtreets with Straw to hinder the Peices of Shell upon burſting from doing Execution; and obſerving that the Enemy prepared for a deſperate Sally on the 18*th* of *Auguſt* the D. reinforced his advance-Guard with a Regiment of Croats newly Arrived; yet, as it was Imagined, the Enemy Sallying with 1000 Foot, charged ſo furiously upon the Chriſtians, that they were obliged to give

give ground, and retire in ſome confuſion, leaving a conſiderable number of Soldiers and Officers dead in the place; but being reinforced they ſoon returned, and charging the Enemy at a cloſe fight drove them into the Town with much ſlaughter, attempting at the ſame time to enter with them, but finding the Cannon turned upon the Sally Port, they found it a work too difficult to be undertaken with ſo ſmall a number, all the Foot in the Army not then conſiſting of above 8000. men, which the Duke perceiving cauſed many of the Cavalry to dismount and do the duty of Infantery. In this action the Count *D'Souches*, the Baron *D'Bumenthall*, and the Count *D'Nawſa Willburg* were ſlain; the young Count *D'Staremburg* Son to the Governor of *Vienna*, having been kil'd with a Muſquet ſhot ſome time before. This news ſomewhat Alaruming the confederate Princes, they came to a reſolution of aſſiſting the Emperor to the utmoſt of their power, giving out Commiſſions for raiſing ſuch forces, as the Electors of *Saxony*,

Cologne

Cologne, *Ments*, and *Trier*, the Princes of *Lunenburg*, and the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia*, had conſented to; the Elector of *Bavaria* being already arrived at *Vienna*, where he was moſt Splendidly received, and Complemented by the chief Miniſters of State.

Newheuſel having been thus long blocked up, and the Garriſon through Famine much waſted, about 100. deſperate fellows with a ſmall Convoy of proviſion attempted to enter it by night, but being fallen upon by a Troop of *Huſſers*, they were moſt of them cut in peices, not above 6. getting into the Town, although the Governor to favour their attempt ſent out a party of *Janizaries* on Horſe-back, who finding by the Flyers that the Convoy was taken, made what haſte they could to recover the Town. And now the report went that the *Tartar Han* with 80000. men had paſſed the Nieſter expecting to joyn with 50000. *Turks*, which did not a little alarum the Confederate Princes; but it ſoon appeared to be a miſtake, for that there was no right underſtanding between that Prince and the

the *Ottoman Sultan*, though the Rumour was not altogether groundleſs, for about 8000. of thoſe Roving People deſirous of prey, were on their way to joyn Count *Teckley*, or the *Seraſquier Baſſa*, which they could moſt conveniently come at, but meeting with a party of *Caſſacks* upon the borders of *Vallachia*, they were routed and moſtly ſlain upon the Place, the reſt that fled falling into the hands of the country people, were by them miſerably ſlain.

Teckely finding the *Ottoman* Intereſt grow weak in *Hungary*, knew not what to determine for a conſiderable time, debating often with himſelf, whether he ſhould disband his Troops, and lay himſelf at the Emperors Feet; or ſtill maintain the War: But in the end, fearing that by reaſon of his obſtinate continuance in Arms, after ſo many offers of Grace and Favour, he ſhould find no cordial Acceptance; he concluded to ſtand the ſhock, abſolutely determining to ſtand or fall with the *Ottoman* Power; and the better to encourage his Followers, who by

by this time began to murmur; he magnified the Forces of the *Sultan*, pretending Letters from the *Caimacan*, which assured him that the Grand *Signior* would rather drain his Empire of its Strength, than leave off vigorously to prosecute the War in *Hungary*, and that such as he had found faithful to him in this time of Tryal, he would highly reward. He further added, that the dearest part of Government (their Religion) was at Stake, and although the Emperor, by reason it was at this juncture conducing to his Affairs, gave Tolleration; yet being a Roman Catholick, and moving in such Cases by the Dictates of the Pope, he would be soon prevailed with to revoke his Grant, when he had brought the Kingdom into subjection; instancing what had happened on the like occasion, in the Raign of former Emperors, and what miseries both that Kingdom and *Bohemia* had undergone, because they could not comply with their Romish Superstition; and therefore he exhorted them to keep their Swords in their hands, and rather

ther dye like men, if things came to extremity; than to be bated and miſused at the Pleaſure of a Cowardly Prieſt.

Theſe his inſinuations ſo far wrought with his followers, that they vowed to live and dye with him; which ſo exalted his thoughts, that he immediately ſent out Partyes to plunder and burn the Houſes of ſuch as had lately deſerted him, giving the pillage to his Souldiers, reſolving to carry part of the War into *Moravia*; but being informed by his Scouts that the paſſages were ſtrongly poſſeſſed, that Province being in Arms, he altered his Determination, and drew towards the *Berge* Towns to cover the Silver Mines, that were in his Poſſeſſion, whilſt ſuch as worked therein had brought their Mettal to Perfection: But the forerunners of his Army, meeting with a Party of *Croats*, were moſt of them cut in pieces e're he could come up to their Aſſiſtance.

The Gariſon of *Buda* ſtill conſiſting of 8000. Fighting men, of which number 3000. were *Janizaries*, continued to

to make frequent Sallys, having the better opportunity to do it, by reaſon forrage being very ſcarce in the Camp, and all the Country about it waſted, great partys were detached to fetch it from diſtant places; inſomuch that they drove the Chriſtians out of their works to the River-ward, and opened a Communication with the *Danube*, ſo that had they had any *Barques* or *Veſſels* therein, they might have been plentifully ſtored with Proviſion; but long they poſſeſſed them not, before the *Chriſtians*, being reinforced by three New Regiments of Foot, regained their Works, driving the Enemy out with great Slaughter, and raiſed a Battery on that ſide, playing furiouſly upon the Caſtle; ſo that in ſix Hours many Breaches were made, the Turrets and Battlements beaten down, *&c.* But the Enemy under the ſhelter of the Night, Sallying fell upon the Regiment of *Croy* ſo ſuddenly, and with ſuch ſilence, that about a *Hundred* were ſlain before they could make Head, and amongſt them fell one Lieutenant Colonel, four *Captains*,

three

three *Lieutenants*, and three *Enſigns*: But the *Bavarians* flanking them with their ſhot, and the others now in a poſture charging in the Front, they were obliged after a hot diſpute to retire, leaving 150 dead upon the place, amongſt whom was *Zafale*, *Captain* of the *Janizaries*: So that in theſe continual Alarums of War, Blood was ſpilt like Water, and many brave men found their Graves, as may appear in one inſtance, *viz.* on the part of the Chriſtians from the fifteenth of *Auguſt*, to the thirtyeth, fell no leſs than 51 Captains, 43 Lieutenants, 30 Enſigns, 6 Majors, and one Lieutenant Colonel, not accounting the Nobility of note, who moſtly ſerve as Volunteers, having no command.

The *Turks* of *Agra* being abroad, fell upon the Imperial Forragers, and killed many of them; inſomuch that they fled into the Neighbouring Garriſons, filling thoſe places with Fear, and Confuſion, as doubting they were the forerunners of the *Seraſquiers* Army, which ſtrongly poſſeſſed the Bridg of *Eſſeck*, and all the paſſes on that ſide

ſide the River; but the truth being ſoon diſcovered, a Party of light Horſe were ſent after them, who recovered all the Booty they had taken; ſetting forty Chriſtians at liberty, whom they were dragging after them at their Horſe tails.

The Duke of *Bavaria* having ſome time before ordered his Infantry to paſs towards the Camp by water, ſet forth at the head of the *Cavalry*; being accompanyed for ſeveral Miles by the chief Miniſters of State, his whole Army conſiſting of 15000 effectual men. Upon notice of which, the Duke of *Lorrain* cauſed all things to be got in a readineſs, reſolving upon the arrival of theſe Troops to give a General Aſſault, as not deſpairing to carry the City.

The *Turks* in *Buda* perceiving what was intended, and having notice thereof from ſome deſerters, imagined that it highly concerned them to uſe their utmoſt endeavour, as much as in them lay, to hinder the carrying on of the Work, and thereupon the firſt of *September* they ſallyed in the night,

a thing they had ſeldom done before, and falling upon the *Dragoons*, who little expected them, they killed about 150 of them, with little loſs on their part; but in the morning making another ſally with Horſe and Foot, the Regiments that kept the next Poſt, advancing to reinforce thoſe that guarded the Trenches, they after a conſiderable loſs were obliged to retire; at which time divers Priſoners fell into the hands of the Chriſtians, who aſſured the Duke of *Lorrain*, that the beſieged would willingly capitulate, if they were not ſuddenly relieved; the Governour having given the ſouldiers great hopes, that the *Seraſquier* was advancing in order to raiſe the ſiege. But whilſt matters went ſlowly on, on this ſide, Colonel *Heyſter* being abroad fell in with a convoy of 400 Wagons, laden with *Corn*, and 2000 head of *Cattle*, on their way to *Alba-Regalis*; but having paſſed a great Morass, in his return he found the paſſages ſtrongly poſſeſſed by the *Turks*: Upon which drawing off, as if he intended to paſs at another place, that

he might train the Enemy after him, and ſo oblige them to quit their Poſts, he ſo well ſucceeded therein, that ſuddenly returning, he paſſed with incredible ſpeed; and gaining the Poſt, made great ſlaughter of the Enemy, when with the Booty he returned to the *Camp*, before *Buda*: But now the *Seraſquier* being reinforced, reſolved to put his Troops in motion, and by ſwift marches endeavoured to ſurprize *Count Leſlies Camp*, which lay to ſecure the Paſſages into *Crotia* and *Moravia*: But the Count who was drawing off part of his Strength to recruit the Army, beſieging *Buda*, having timely notice of what was intended, repulſed his Attack with ſuch Courage, that he was enforced to retire with conſiderable loſs; yet he pitched his Camp within a League expecting 5000 Turks out of *Bulgaria*; with which Additional Force, his Army being augmented, he ſoon after repaſſed the Bridge of *Eſſeck*, to attempt the relief of *Buda*, having received poſitive Orders from the Port to hazard his Army on that Occaſion; and the rather, by reaſon a

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part of the *Bavarian* Troops were arrived, and the reſt, making in all 15000, daily expected.

The Emperor, not unmindful of the great deliverance wrought on his behalf in the ſucceſs his Arms had had againſt the *Enemy* the year before, cauſed on the tenth of *September*, the Anniverſary for the deliverance of the City of *Vienna* to be obſerved; on which day was a General Proceſſion of the Clergy, Secular and Regular, his imperial Majeſty aſſiſting thereat on foot, as likewiſe did the Nobility and Soveraign Courts in their Robes; after which all the Cannons of the Town, were thrice diſcharged, and the day concluded with Prayer to Almighty God for the preſent and future ſucceſs of his Arms, and thoſe of the confederate Princes. And now the *Turks* were on all ſides put to the worſt, for the *Polonian* Army being ſtrong in the Field, and Beſieging the fortreſs of *Jaſlowic* in *Podolia*, after a ſhort Battery, had it ſurrendered, in conſideration of the Gariſons marching out Armed, which in all conſiſted of 500 men,

each carrying his burthen of what he pleased; upon which the *Cossacks* fell upon the Suburbs of *Camenice*, and burnt them, together with the Mills, enriching themselves with much Booty; notwithstanding to encourage them, the King ordered to each Souldier a *Ducat* that was concerned in the Action, yet finding that strong place, in which was a Garrison of 5000 *Turks*, could not but with great difficulty be reduced, he left it blocked up with 10000 men under the command of the Castellan of *Cracow*, and passed the Neister with an Army of between 50 and 60000 men, and so to advance through *Moldavia* and *Vallachia*; the Princes of those Provinces, assuring him of their Fidelity; and then to enter *Bulgaria*, resolving to plant the Cross in the heart of the Enemies Country, giving orders that the 16000 *Cossacks* under the Command of General *Mohilow*, should joyn him as soon as he passed the said River. But leaving him on his march, I shall return to the Camp before *Buda*.

The Elector of *Bavaria* arriving on the

the 10*th.* of *September* at the head of his Troops, and poſſeſſing the ſtrong poſts, on the ſide of the City that lyes towards the River, after having been Complemented by the Duke of *Lorrain*, who by this time was recovered of the indiſpoſition that a little before had indangered his Life, Major General *Dunwalt* dying of the like, he ſent a Corporal with a *Turkiſh* Priſoner, to the *Baſſa* Governour, to let him know, he was arrived at the head of his Army, and that he was reſolved not to ſtir from thence till he had reduced the place under the Obedience of his Imperial Majeſty, exhorting him not to let things come to extremity, for in that caſe he muſt not expect any Quarter; upon which the *Baſſa* (having aſſembled his Principal Officers) cauſed the Corporal and the *Turkiſh* Priſoner to be brought into the *Divano*, or *Council-chamber*, where in their audience, he read his Electoral Highneſſes Letter, anſwering thereto; That he thanked his Electoral Highneſs for the account he gave: But that himſelf had obſerved the ar-

arrival of his Troops, and underſtood very well the Rules of War, having been a Souldier many years, yet could not ſurrender the place ſo long as he had men and Amunition to defend it, or Proviſion to ſubſiſt; with which anſwer, having given the Corporal 12 *Ducats*, he diſmiſſed him.

This reſolution of the Governours made known, all things were prepared for a Vigorous Aſſault, the *Bavarians* making their approaches with ſuch good ſucceſs, that they Advanced to the Springing a Mine, that greatly indamaged the Beſieged, ruining a conſiderable Work they had raiſed on that ſide; by which it plainly appeared, that the former attacks were not made and carryed on as they ought; the blame of which was then layd upon Count *Staremberg*, to whoſe care they were committed; that he being ſomewhat diſcontented reſigned that Command, upon which Count *Leſly*, who was arrived with the greateſt part of his Troop, was appointed to ſucceed him, in carrying on the Attack. And now the Camp being Alarumed,

larumed upon the News of the *Serasquiers* approach, the Duke of *Lorrain* drew out with 15000 Horſe and Dragoons to give him Battel: But the *Turkiſh* General having lately received an Expreſs not to Fight, but with great Advantage, upon notice the Duke advanced towards him, ſtrongly Encamped near *Alba-Regalis*, with a River on the Front, and the moſt Advantagious Poſts in his Poſſeſſion, not intending to come forth; which his Highneſs perceiving, held it not ſafe to attack him in his ſtrength: But leaving the Prince of *Baden* with 10000 Horſe to obſerve his motion, he returned with the reſt of the Troops to the Camp, commanding the Approaches to be haſtened, although the *Turks* continually play'd upon them, with their Cannon, and flung *Bombes* and other Artificial Fire-Works into the Trenches; to prevent which the Beſiegers placed *Gabions* and Stacks of *Wool*, with other materials; under whoſe Favour they approached to the mouth of the Breaches, pouring a ſtorm of ſmall ſhot on ſuch as Guarded them,

which made the Enemy retire behind the Retrenchments they had raiſed, to ſecure themſelves in caſe of extremity: And ſoon after upon the *Squadrons* facing the Imperial Camp with 15000 Horſe, who was quickly repulſed by the left wing of the Chriſtian Army, the Beſieged Sallyed, and in a ſhort ſpace cut off 300 of the Beſiegers, amongſt whom fell *Count Till*; but the Regiment of *Caraffa* coming up, they retired in great diſorder; whereupon all communication between them and the River was ſhut up.

General *Schutz* receiving advice that Count *Teckely* had put 150 men with two pieces of *Cannon* into *Zebin*, he Decamped from *Tarza* with the Troops under his command, and came before the place the 18th. Inſtant, which he ſummoning had no other anſwer than what the Cannon ſpoke; whereupon the *Batteries* were raiſed, and the Houſes in divers places Fired by the *Bombes*; when as the beſieged perceived the aſſault ready to be given, and deſpairing to defend the place, ſurrendred it upon diſcretion, and the ſame Evening,

vening the beſiegers poſſeſſed the Gates, making all that eſcaped not over the Wall, Priſoners of War; amongſt whom, were the Commander *Sigiſmond Preſchena*, and the famous Brigadier *Adam Rats*, all the *Hungarians*, who were about 120, were by the Generals order delivered to Count *D' Bargazzi*, who cauſed them to be cut in peices upon the place, in revenge of Count *Teckelies* impailing alive divers of the Garriſon of *Zazzu*, which he had ſurrendered to him upon *Articles*. This place thus taken, and a Garriſon put into it, the General marched towards *Eſperies*, whether Count *Teckely* was retired, with a deſign to attack the Caſtles of *Lentſch* & *Scapuſe*, of which the Count having notice, encamped on the Banks of *Tarza*, and there fortified himſelf.

And now General *Schutz* perfectly underſtanding the poſture of Count *Teckelyes* Army, by ſuch Scouts as he had ſent out to learn the particulars, reſolved to attack him in his Camp: Whereupon leaving his baggage at *Zeben*, he marched directly towards the

Enemy, with all his Cavalry, and part of his Foot advancing under the ſhelter of the Night, within *Culverin* Shot, before he was perceived; when drawing up in Battalia, he fell upon them er'e they could put themſelves in a poſture of defence, with ſuch fury, that cauſing a General conſternation throughout their Camp, all they could do after ſome ſmall reſiſtance, was to endeavour the Saving themſelves; the Imperialiſts having already entered their Works, ſo that with little loſs on their ſide, they ſoon became Maſters of their *Artillery*, conſiſting of five peices of *Cannon*; as likewiſe of all their Tents, Amunition and Baggage, together with the Coach and Standard of *Teckely*; himſelf being obliged to Fly, in a manner, naked, not having time to put on his Cloaths, nor ſecure his Papers, Mony, or Plate, and through haſty Flight, the *German* Cavalry, purſuing them, many were drowned in the River *Tarza*, ſo that it is not imagined that leſs than 4000 fell by the ſword, or were ſmothered in the Waters; the Bridges being broken

ken down to prevent their eſcape, and amongſt the Slain fell divers *Hungarian* Lords, not above 2000 getting into *Eſperies*; to which place, after the General had diſpatched his Son to acquaint the Emperor of the Victory, he laid ſiege and furiouſly Battered it, not doubting to carry it by force, if it was not ſurrendred.

The *Seraſquier Baſſa* again advancing to the relief of *Buda*, with a Body of 25000 men, all Horſe, not having any Cannon nor Baggage, more than was juſt convenient, his deſign reaching no farther, than to attempt by force to enter the City, (or at leaſt to put a convoy into it) the Duke of *Lorain* and Elector of *Bavaria*, with the reſt of the Imperial Commanders, aſſembled in Council of War, to debate whether the Army ſhould be drawn out to Fight him, or that they ſhould expect him in the Camp: The latter of which being reſolved, the Generals took a view of each quarter, Animating the Souldiers to make a brave reſiſtance, not omitting to viſit the lines of circumvalation, Trenches,

Poſts, &c.

Posts, *&c.* giving every where necessary orders. When soon after the *Enemy* came on, attacking the Camp with great fury in two places, endeavouring to break in, and force his passage to the Town; but found such brave resistance, that after a sharp and obstinate Fight, which lasted three Hours, with no small Slaughter on either side, they were obliged to retire in great disorder, leaving behind them two of their standards: During which Action, the besieged sallyed with 1400 Horse and Foot, attacking those that had the Guard of the Trenches, with so much Resolution, that they forced them to retire: Upon which Advantage, they proceeded to ruine divers Works, raised not long before, and amongst the rest one of the Principal Batteries, Nailing up the Cannon; nor fell there on that side less than 300 *Christians*; but the squadrons of Horse, possessing the next Post, hastening to their assistance, the Turks were beaten back to the Gates of the Town, leaving 100 dead upon the place: When early the next morning, the *Seraskier* having

ving rallyed his Troops about two miles from the *Camp*, approached in order to make another Attack, which accordingly he did; but not with ſuch fury as the day before, for after an hours diſpute, he retired with conſiderable loſs; yet under the favour of this Fort, 500 *Turks* wadeing with ſmall Bags of Proviſion through a large *Moraſs*, got moſt of them into the Town; but ſuch as ſtuck in the mud, and not able to free themſelves, were ſhot to Death: In this Action the Imperialliſts loſt 3000 men, and the Enemy no leſs than 5000.

The *Baſſa* being the ſecond time worſted, and partly hindered of his purpoſe, retired in great diſorder towards *Alba-Regalis*; whereupon the Duke of *Lorrain* leaving the management of the ſiege to his Electoral Highneſs, drew out, and with the greateſt part of the Cavalry, marched after him; but he, by haſty flight, having reached that Fortreſs, and advantagiouſly poſted himſelf under the *Cannon* of the Town; he left ſuch Troops as he could ſpare, to have an

Eye

Eye upon his motion, and returned to the *Camp*, in order to puſh on the ſiege with the greateſt reſolution imaginable; and the rather, becauſe of the far Advancement of the ſeaſon; the Rain, and Tempeſtuous Winds being Exceſſive towards the end of *October*, and frequently the Froſts are Extream about the middle of *November*, inſomuch that the Rivers freez, and joyn the ſhoars; yet the Generals reſolving to overcome all difficulties, rather than raiſe the ſiege after ſo much Labour, Expence, and Loſs, cauſed the Battery, and other Works ruined in the laſt Sally, to be repaired with all diligence, and on the twenty-eighth of *September*, began again to batter the Town on that ſide with great fury, throwing 100 *Bombes* into it, which did conſiderable Execution. And by this time the Troops of *Suabia*, and other Troops of the circle arriving in the *Camp*, a great Council of War was held, wherein it was debated, whether a General Aſſault ſhould be made on the 1*ſt*. of *October*, or that they ſhould expect a further Advantage; as likewiſe thoſe

Troops

Troops that were yet wanting; but it being ſtrongly debated, that the place was not as yet to be ſtormed, without great hazard, and that the Army was ſo far waſted, that if the Enterprize ſhould fail, ſo many men would be cut off in the Attacks, that it would be after difficult to maintain the Siege; eſpecially if the Turks ſhould again attempt the raiſing it; wherefore it was reſolved, That the *Miners* ſhould be ſet to Work, in order to their ruining the Walls, and Countermures, or Retrenchments; which being thrown down would give an eaſy acceſs to the greateſt ſtrengths; but while this was debating, News was brought, that about 60 Turks venturing out upon rafts, had ſeized upon a large Boat that was bringing Proviſion to the Imperial Camp, and ſeizing it, put ſuch as had the Conduct of it to the Sword; and then with what Proviſion each could carry, returned undiſcovered: Whereupon the Poſts to the Riverward were ſtrengthened, and a ſtricter watch than before kept in every part to prevent the Evenings Excurſions for the future.

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The Duke cauſing two Mines to be ſprung, which overthrew the *Waymures*; upon which ſucceſs 300 *Bavarian* Foot advanced, and Lodged in the breach, making good their Station with the ruines of the Work, whereby to defend themſelves from the Enemies ſmall ſhot, they not being capable of being annoyed with their Cannon, which in no part could beare upon them.

About this time a great Body of *Turks* and *Tartars* commanded by *Abas Baſſa* of *Carramania*, *Tamartazes*, *Beglerbey* of *Romania*, and the Son of the *Tartarian* Cam, advancing with all diligence, fell in with a party of *Coſſacks*, who retiring after a ſhort diſpute, and the *Turks* eagerly purſuing, were trained into an Ambuſh, and the advance-part of the Army utterly routed; but the groſs Body coming up, the *Coſſacks* retired to the Banks of the *Neiſſer*, with what booty they had gotten, and joyned the King of *Polands* Forces, who upon advice of what had happened, cauſed his Troops to march, in ſearch of the Enemy; but the *Turks* not daring to approach ſo

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formidable an Army, marched back again with all ſpeed, revoked as ſome imagine by the Grand *Seignors* order, to ſtrengthen his Intereſt in *Aſia*, where the *Perſian* Sophie being again in the Field, had worſted the *Baſſa* of Babylon's Forces ſent againſt him, and taken ſeveral Convoys, to the enriching of his Army: But what moſt diſmayed the *Turks*, was, the *Venetians* being abroad with ſo great a Fleet, who making divers deſcents upon the *Iſlands*, and *Aſian* Continent, frequently poſſeſſed themſelves of much Booty; and the more their fear encreaſed, leaſt the *Grecians*, who are the Principal inhabitants in thoſe parts, and to whom thoſe Countryes formerly belonged, ſhould revolt and caſt off the *Ottoman* Yoak; ſo that the Grand *Seignior* is obliged to keep up what Forces he can ſpare to retain them in their Obedience; the which and the like Cauſes are the main reaſons why he at preſent can ſend no conſiderable Army into *Hungary*; a matter if the accord amongſt the Chriſtians continue, that will facilitate the reſtoring of that Kingdom,

Kingdom to its former Tranquility, after its having been for ſo many years paſt almoſt the continual ſeat of a Calamitous War.

The ſeaſon by this time being extream in the *Eaſtern* Countryes, and the Rivers overflowing by reaſon of the exceſſive Rains, and diſſolving of Snow, the *Armyes* of the Imperialiſts began to be greatly diſtreſſed; and the more becauſe through the infections, occaſioned by the riſing Damps, many, as well Officers as Souldiers dyed, few days paſſing without the Death of ſome Principal Commander; nor could they faſten their floating Bridges by reaſon of the Violent Torrents; yet ſuch was the invincible Courage of the Generals, that they reſolved to carry *Buda*; *maugre* all difficulties that incommoded their *Camp*; but finding the *Army* too Weak, in caſe the *Seraſquier*, who had received an other recruit of 5000 men ſhould attack them, an Expreſs was ſent to the Emperor to haſten the new raiſed Forces, in which he not only uſed his utmoſt diligence, but ſent an order to the Gentry of *Cro-*

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nia under pain of confiſcation to put themſelves in Arms, that ſo they might be ready to take the Field, if occaſion required it.

The Generals finding the beſieged obſtinate, and reſolved to let things come to extremity, on the 10*th.* of *October* call'd a *Council*, wherein it was concluded, That a General Aſſault ſhould be given, within twenty days at the fartheſt. In order to which great preparations were made throughout the *Camp*; the Souldiers every where expreſſing their willingneſs to undertake it; being induced thereto for two reaſons: Firſt, that they after ſuch Labour, and ſo much loſs of blood, might not be fruſtrated of their expectations, in reducing a *City* whoſe Riches might exempt them from the War for the future, or at leaſt much encreaſe their ſtore. Secondly, that they might end the Campaign with that Siege, and be in their Winter Quarters; the Weather being now the greateſt Enemy they had to ſtruggle with; and that no ſuccour might be wanting, the Elector of *Bavaria* ſent

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an Expreſs to his Council aſſembled at *Munick*, conſulting the Welfare of his Principality, to haſten the remainder of his new raiſed Forces: Whereupon two Regiments of Foot were diſpatched in order to joyn his Camp before *Buda*, and three other Regiments appointed to follow them.

During the interval, great was the Labour of the Miners to facilitate the intended Storm, who working night and day, run their Mines even to the Root or Foundation of the great Tower of the Caſtle, which they ruined with the blaſt of 60 Barrels of Powder; laying the ſtrong Defences open on that ſide, nor ceaſing the Cannon inceſſantly, to batter the Bullwarks in places of moſt Advantage: But the Vigorous carrying on the Siege, gave the Turks of other Garriſons, ſtill in the hands of the *Ottoman Suit*, opportunity to be abroad, and furniſh themſelves with ſmall Bootyes, conſiſting of the ſpoyls of ſuch Villages as they could conveniently ſurprize; nor could the *Blocade* of *New-Hæuſel* be ſo well maintained (by reaſon moſt of the

the Forces were drawn off to be assisting to the Camp) but that the Garrison enlarged their Borders, and supplyed themselves with considerable quantities of Forrage and Provision, receiving a small supply of Men, and Amunition from the *Bassas* of *Erla* and *Varradine* who were abroad with Parties.

The *Bavarians* having Battered down a great part of the Castle, and with a new raised Battery of six Demy Cannon, made a large breach in the Wall, attempted to lodge 1000 Foot therein; but the whole strength of the Garrison Sallying, and their Cannon at the same time playing furiously, after two Hours dispute they were forced to retire; leaving one Hundred dead and wounded in the Ditch; which greatly encouraged the Infidels, insomuch that they in the Evening sallyed on the other part of the *City*; but the Imperialists being upon their Guard received them so warmly, that they were soon beaten back, and pursued to the mouth of their Sally-port, leaving fifty dead upon the place, and

ſix Priſoners, amongſt the latter were two *Janizaries*, who being ſtrictly examined, confeſſed that the Beſieged were in great want of Neceſſaries and (but that they hoped the Weather would befriend them in obliging the Imperialiſts to raiſe the Siege) were much diſpoſed to ſurrender the place, which they could not keep much longer, Famine grew on them ſo faſt; for long before, all manner of unclean Beaſts were fed on; the *Baſſa* Governour, having ſeldom any other Food than *Camels* Fleſh, that and Horſe-Fleſh being the chief Viands by which the Garriſon ſubſiſted; they further added, that a great many Mines were layd in the City, to intrap the Imperialiſts if they carry'd the place by ſtorm, and too haſtily enter'd.

Whileſt *Buda* was hardly preſſed, General *Schutz* proſecuting his Victory, reſolved to ſtrip Count *Teckely* out of his Garriſons in the Upper *Hungary*, when to make the ſurer work, he advanced with all diligence towards *Barthfeld*, a place fortified with a good Wall, ſeveral Towers, and Redoubts,

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is likewiſe with a deep Ditch, the Garriſon conſiſting of near 400 men, beſides the Inhabitants that bore Arms, who upon notice of his approach, made all imaginable preparations for a reſolute Defence, uncovering their Houſes to prevent their being Fired with the Bombes, and removing their Goods into Cellers, as alſo caſting up divers Works within the Town; but the General poſting his Troops, and raiſing a battery, under the favour of which Collonel *Veterani* advanced with 5 or 600 men, and Lodged in the Ditch, cloſe to the Wall, the Garriſon by their Deputies Capitulated; but their Demands being thought unreaſonable, they were ſent back with what Articles the General thought fit to grant them, the which for a time they refuſed: But perceiving a great Mine ready to be ſprung, which would infallibly throw down a part of their Wall, if not ruine that ſide of the Town, they imediately conſented to a ſurrender upon the Articles they had received, which were, That the Garriſon Souldiers ſhould march out with their

their Swords, and what things they could carry, and ſuch of them as well Officers as Souldiers that deſired it ſhould be taken into the *Emperors* Service, and that the Townſmen ſhould enjoy their Priviledges, as well in matters Civil, as Eccleſiaſtical, and to be treated as the *Emperors* Subjects, in any other parts of *Hungary*: Upon Ratification of which, the Imperialiſts had the Place put into their hands, and moſt of the Officers and Souldiers entered into the *Emperors* pay. This important place is ſituate in the Upper *Hungary*, about a mile from the Frontiers of *Poland*, and four from *Eſperies*, the loſs whereof will greatly weaken the Intereſt of *Tekely*, who at the time it ſurrendered was rallying his broken Troops, in order to advance to its relief.

The day deſigned for the General Aſſault to be made upon *Buda* approaching, great was the expectation of its ſucceſs on all hands, but the Duke of *Lorrain* unhappily falling ſick in the interim, and the Marquiſs of *Baden* taking upon him his Command, as eldeſt

Veldt-

veldt-Marſhal, it was defer'd to a longer time for divers Reaſons, and thoſe chiefly three, *viz.* *Firſt*, for as much as the Minors met with divers Springs of Water, which hindered their carrying on their Works ſucceſsfully. *Secondly*, for that the Elector of *Bavaria* had freſh aſſurance that the Beſieged were hardly preſſed by Famine, and ſeeing the Leaguers obſtinately bent to maintain the Siege, muſt of neceſſity ſurrender the Place, the Garriſon being reduced to 6000 men. *Thirdly*, for as much as the *Saraſquier Baſſa* lay Encamped with a conſiderable Army but five Miles from *Buda*, and that the Baſſa's of *Agra* and *Warradine* were advancing with what Troops they could draw out of the neighbouring Garriſons to joyn him, who would doubtleſs attempt the Relief of the Place, at the Hazard of his Army, if he perceived it was in danger to be loſt. Theſe Conſiderations well weighed, the Imperialiſts grown weak by hard ſervice, in being as it were continually upon Duty; Sickneſs, and the extremity of the weather, the Storm was

not thought convenient at that time, and the rather, becauſe freſh Troops were daily expected, as well *Bavarians* as *Germans*; nor had they ſuch quantities of Powder in a readyneſs as might ſuffice carrying on ſo great an Enterprize; yet the Reſolve was rather put off, than layed aſide; moſt of the Principal Officers renewing their Proteſtations, either to carry the Town, or Die under its Walls.

General *Schutz* having put a Garriſon of 200 men into *Bartſfeld*, marched with the reſt of his Army towards the Strong Caſtle of *Mackowitz*, and upon his arrival, ſummoned the Governor to ſurrender; but he relying on the ſtrength of the Place, and the number of the Garriſon, which conſiſted of 400 men, not reckoning a great many Peſants that bore Arms, hung out a Flag of Defiance; whereupon the General cauſed two Batteryes to be raiſed; and on the 15*th* of *October* began to batter the place very furiouſly, caſting in a great many Bombies, and Fireballs, advancing ſucceſsfully to the Ditch; yet the beſieged reſolutely de-

defended the place for the ſpace of Six days; but in concluſion, finding it would be carryed by Storm, they Capitulated to ſurrender the Caſtle; in which was a great quantity of Amunition, & proviſion ſufficient to Inable them for a long defence, but Water was wanting, which haſtned the loſs thereof. The General having Garriſoned the Place, immediately ſent a Party to Inveſt the Caſtle of *Donawitz*, and ſoon after following with the Groſs of his Army, which ſince the defeat of Count *Techely*, is greatly increaſed by the Voluntier *Hungarians*; who before were over-awed by the Rebels; he after a ſmall Battery had it put into his hands; the which he no ſooner entred, but news was brought him, that the Count *D'Barcizzi* being abroad with a party of *Huſſars*, had fallen upon 300. Rebels; and putting them to the rout, followed the advantage with ſuch Celerity, that moſt of them were killed and taken Priſoners, 120. of the latter being ſoon after brought to the Generals Camp; nor came this news ſingle, for the ſame

Messenger brought word that the *Sieur Mollenet* with a party of Horse under his command, had fallen upon 300. of Count *Teckelies* Party under the Leading of *Subeida* his great favourite, and Totally Routed them, taking their Commander and his Wife Prisoners; together, with a Booty of 40000 Crowns in ready mony.

By this time the *Saraſquier* receiving considerable Recruits out of divers parts of the Ottoman dominions, more earnestly bent his indeavour to relieve the besieged; as well Considering that his Life and Honour were in the Ballance with *Buda*; and not thinking his own strength considerable enough to force any part of the Christians Camp, sent an expres's to the *Bassas* of *Agria*, and *Warradine*, to dislodg the out-Guards that kept the passages near *Pest*; and whilst the Alarum was hot, to pass what men and Provision they could over the *Danube* to the relief of the besieged; yet the designe was not so secret, but that the Christian Generals had notice of what was intended; and thereupon the Duke of *Lorain*

Loraine commanded General *Dunwalt* to paſs the River near *Vacia*, with a body of Horſe; upon whoſe approach the *Turks* on that ſide fled in much confuſion, though they had at the ſame time put off their Boats, leaving them, together with the men and Proviſion to fall into the hands of the Chriſtians; upon notice of which, the *Seraſquier* who was advancing, retired with the Forces under his command; and thereupon new meaſures were taken for carrying on the General Aſſault with 10000. men; the Chief Commanders appointed to manage it, being the Count *D'Scherffenberg* for the *Germans*, the Valiant young Count *Serinie* for the *Bavarians*, and Count *Charles Guſtavus* to bring on the Troops of *Suabia*, and theſe to be ſupported by other Troops; part of the *Chavalry* having orders to diſmount, and ſerve on foot for the better carrying of the place; but notwithſtanding theſe Reſolves, and all things that tended to the putting them in execution, were preſſed with extraordinary diligence; yet ſuch was the difficulties the beſiegers ſtruggled with,

in relation to the weather, that matters came ſhort of what was expected; for the Miners, though they inceſſantly laboured to ruin the Walls, were prevented by the Impetuous Rains that filled their Mines with water, and drowned divers in them e're they could find means to retreat; ſo that all that could be well expected, was to batter the weakeſt parts of the City; yet that availed but little, for what was beaten down in the day, the *Turks* and *Jews* repaired in the night, or elſe drew retrenchments behind the breaches, ſparing no labour to fruſtrate the deſigns of the *Chriſtians*, who dayly became feeble through Sickneſs and continual watching; for the *Baſſa* was dayly expected to give a freſh Alarum; ſtill hovering about the Camp, confining to himſelf no certain Poſt; nor was Forrage the Leaſt want in the Imperial Quarters, whilſt in attempting to fetch it, many were cut off by ſtraggling parties of *Turks*, who were Roaving abroad: whereupon orders were ſent to the Generals, *Schutz* and *Leſly*, after their

their having Garriſoned ſuch places, as were reduced to the Emperors Obedience, that they ſhould advance with caution and diligence; and by Uniting their ſmall Armyes, cut off the *Baſſas* retreat, by poſſeſſing themſelves of the Bridge of *Eſſeck*; but the Rivers through the abundance of Rain, by their overflows, laying the Country in many places under water almoſt a Pikes depth, they could not ſo ſoon effect what was commanded, as might turn any thing advantagious to the Beſiegers, although the Duke of *Lorrain*, not to be wanting on his part, ſick as he was, cauſed himſelf in his Litter to be brought to the Camp; and there aſſembling, the great Captains, encouraged them to carry on the Siege with ſuch Vigour as became Chriſtians and Souldiers, fighting againſt the Enemyes of Chriſt: adding, it would be a diſgrace not only to his Maſter the Emperor, but to all Chriſtendom, if after the loſs of ſo many men, and ſo long a continued Siege, they ſhould be obliged to riſe without effecting what they intended. Theſe expreſſions from ſo great a Souldier, ani-

ted the Commanders to that degree, that having well refreſhed the Souldiers under their reſpective Commands, 2000 men Advanced, and lodged near the Breach, which the day before had been made by a Battery of 16 peices of Cannon; but before ere they could fortify themſelves, the Beſiegers Sallyed with great reſolution; yet after a ſharp diſpute, were obliged to retire, leaving a 100 dead in the Ruines; nor fell there leſs on the part of the Chriſtians: notwithſtanding the Infidels being ſenſible, they were in a manner brought to the ultimate Criſis, the next day ſallyed again 600 ſtrong; though with worſe ſucceſs than before: The *Baſſa*, whoſe approach they expected, to allarum the Chriſtian *Camp* at the ſame time, failing their expectations; yet the daring Infidels, the ſuceeeding day ſallying on the *Bavarian* quarters, forced their Works; and after deſtroying ſome of their Mines, carryed away in token of their ſucceſs, the Deal boards that they found therein. And now through loſs and ſickneſs, the Regiments of Horſe of *Savoy*, *Magni*, and

Heuſler

Heusler, being reduced to 30 or 40 men each, and many of the great Commanders carryed Sick from the *Camp*; as the *Count Staremburg* his brother, the Governour of *Philipsburg*, the Prince *Lubowerskie*, &c. Some discontents arising amongst the Souldiers, not through fear of the Enemy, but by reason of the Extremity of the Weather, and the contagion it occasioned in the *Camp*, the measures taken for the carrying on the General Assault, were but coldly prosecuted; and the rather, for that the Miners being about to charge their Mines, found them full of Water; the Springs every where abounding: nor could they keep their Trenches free, the Souldiers especially on the *Bavarian* side, frequently wading to the Knees: so that now, and not till now, the Generals as well as the inferial Officers, began to despair of carrying the place, seeing they were frustrated of their Mines; in the execution whereof, they principally reposed their hopes to succeed, though at the same time Recruits from many parts of the Empire were on the March.

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The *Serasquiers* Forces daily encreasing, he had now the conveniency of sending strong Partyes abroad; whilst himself with the gross of his Army, braved the Imperial Camp, by incamping about two Miles from *Buda*; nor were the Turkish Romers unsuccessful in cutting off divers Imperial Forragers; taking 300 Horses, and the whole Baggage of the Regiment of *Stirum*; as likewise an 100 *Hungarians* men and women, who were on their way to the Imperial Camp, laden with Provision, and other Necessaryes, which gave Count *Teckely* an opportunity to recruit his broken Army, that so he might be able to prevent such places as yet retains his Garrisons, from opening their Gates to the Imperialist; as also to leavy the Contributions: that since his defeat were denyed him, the *Hungarians* declaring, that if he pressed them to a complyance with such demands, they would pray the Imperial Protection. But whilst the Imperialist were successful on that side, and the *Hungarians* in taking *Prevesa*, a place Scituate in the

the Gulf of *Arta*; as likewiſe the King of *Poland*, in repulſing the Tartars that had paſſed the *Neiſter*: The Camp before *Buda* was extraordinarily preſſed by the extreamity of weather; inſomuch, that the whole diſcourſe was of riſeing from before it. Valour in that caſe giving way to the neceſſity of Nature. The rumour of which reaching the *Seraſquiers* Ear, he advanced on the 27*th.* of *October*, and comeing on furiouſly, beat in the main Guard; but the *Polonian* Horſe under the command of the Prince *Lubomirskie* makeing head, oblidged his advanced Party to retire with conſiderable loſs, whoſe confuſed retreat ſomewhat diſordered the main Body; but the Beſieged at the ſame time Sallying upon the *Bavarian* quarters, hindred the Vigorous proſecution of that advantage; ſo that no conſiderable Action happened that day: Colonel *Krag*, and two Captains, and a Leivtenant of his Regiment who commanded in the Trenches, being all of note that fell by the ſhot of the Enemy; though under the favour of this Attact the *Baſſa* of *Agria* having forced

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ced the Imperial Retrenchments on the ſide of *Peſt*, cutting in Peices the ſmall number that was left to guard them, conveyed in Boats between 2. and 300. *Janizaries*, with what Proviſion they could get on board into the Town; who enter it with Colours flying, & their uſual Shouts: But on the 28*th*. the Beſieged made a deſperate ſallay with near 2000 men, forceing the Chriſtians Trenches; and being directed by a Renegado, who about 2 days before got into the place, they took the Powder out of the Principal Mines, killing 200. of the Beſiegers; ruining likewiſe the chief Battery, and moſt of the conſiderable works, e're the Imperial Troops could advance to put a ſtop to the Torrent: This bad ſucceſs cauſed the great Commanders on the 29*th*. to hold a Council of War, wherein it was Reſolved, that in conſideration of the extremity of the Seaſon, and the ill condition of the Army were in, by reaſon of Sickneſs, and other diſorders; their Mines and Principal works being either ruined by the Enemy, or rendered unſerviceable by the Water; the Emperors orders for raiſing

raiſing the Siege, ſhould be obeyed, when according, and in preparation thereto, all the ſick and wounded men conſiſting of near 8000. having been ſent away, together with the Baggage, and uſeleſs people: The Cannons were taken from the Batteries, and planted for the defence of the Troops in their Retreat in the Iſland of St. *Andrea*; where the whole Army conſiſting of 30000 men, paſſed the *Danube* the 1ſt. of *November* over a bridg of Boats, the *Chavalry* facing the *Saraſquiers* Army, that was likewiſe drawn up in battalia, to attend the motion of the Chriſtians, whilſt the Foot marched off: The conduct of which was in ſuch excellent order, that neither the Beſieged, nor Field-Army was capable of annoying them, not one man being loſt in the Brave and Glorious Retreat. Upon whoſe departure the Turkiſh Army advanced, and having ruined the works, ſtored the Town with ſuch Proviſion as they could ſpare; the *Baſſa* beſtowing a conſiderable quantity of Mony amongſt the Garriſon-Soldiers, and giving neceſſary order for the ſpeedy

ſpeedy repairing what the *Cannon*, *Bombies*, and *Mines* of the Beſiegers had ruined: And now the Chriſtians not thinking it ſafe to keep *Peſt*, ſlighted it, and deſigned the like by *Vacia*; ſo that the vaſt expence of Blood and Treaſures has been little available to the Imperialiſts this Summers Campaigne: though 'tis not doubted, but a very formidable Army will take the Field early in the Spring: the *Bavarian* Troops for their better accommodations, having their Quarters appointed in *Hungary*; and the Imperial, together with thoſe of the Confederate Princes in *Moravia*, *Sileſia*, and *Bohemia*. In the Seige of *Buda*, between 14. and 15000 men were loſt; and amongſt them 300 Officers and Men of note.

Thus Reader, have I given you an Impartial Account of the Wars, and Rebellion of Hungary; *and what elſe is Pertinent to Hiſtory, relateing to that Kingdom, as I well hope, to the ſatisfaction of all Candid and Unbyaſſed Perſons.*

FINIS.

A further Continuation of the Succeſs of the Chriſtian *Arms againſt the* Turks, *to this preſent Year,* 1688.

A Conſiderable Time it was, before we had any certain News what was become of *Tekkly*; ſo that all his Party (except thoſe that held out in *Montgatz*) either Returned to their Obedience, or laying down their Arms, Retired in private: But in the end, it was known he was at *Belgrade*, where he continued for a time under Reſtraint; yet the *Ottoman* Port perceiving this Uſage towards him, advanced nothing towards the concluſion of a Peace, They, to work their further Ends, ſet him at Liberty, though ever ſince they have had a watchful Eye over him, making him as it were a Priſoner at large.)

Winter now growing Extream, and the Army being in their Winter Quarters, though ſome Skirmiſhes happened with the *Turks*, of ſeveral Garriſons, who taking the advantage of the

Froſt, were Roaming abroad; yet thoſe were nothing conſiderable: but the Spring, *Anno* 1686. being come, the Troops of the ſeveral confederate Princes haſted to the general Rendezvouz, as did a great number of Voluntiers of all *Chriſtian* Nations, eſpecially, when it was certainly known that the Siege of *Buda*, which had coſt ſo dear, two Years before, would now be undertaken: but many of the Troops who were return'd home, or Quartered far off, Marching ſlowly, The Duke of *Loraine*, and the Elector of *Bavaria* diſlodged with the Armies on the 12*th*. of *June* by Break of Day; the former taking the Road that leads to the Bridge of *Gran*, and the latter, on the ſide of the *Danaw*; whilſt the Troops of *Saxony* kept the *Van*, and ſo by eaſy Marches, in five dayes came within an Hours March of *Buda*, and there the Chavalry made a halt to give the Infantry, Baggage and Artillery leave to come up; and the next day being the 18*th*. of *June*, the Baron *D'ependal*, General of *Battalia*, Inveſted the City with a Party of

of the *Chavalry*, whilſt the *Infantry* took the Poſts about half a League from the Place; and the next day, the Lines of Circumvaliation were begun; to hinder which, the *Turks* Sallied both Horſe and Foot; but a Party of an *Imperial* Horſe advancing to Charge them, they Retired whilſt the Cannon played from the Walls; yet did no other Damage, by reaſon of the diſtance, than Kill one Pioneer: And on the 19*th*, the Army took Poſſeſſion of the Hot Baths, without being oppoſed; as on the other ſide, the Elector of *Bavaria* had ſeized upon *Peſt*, with which the *Turks* had Abandoned (and in their Flight) broken down part of the Bridge, that held Communication with *Buda*. And now the Artillery being come up, and the City formally Beſieged, two Batteries were Raiſed on the Duke of *Loraine's* Attaque, and that Night (by a *Janizary* that deſerted the City) they underſtood that the Garriſon Conſiſted not of above 8000 fighting Men; for that *Abdi Baſſa* the Governour, not expecting to be beſieged, had ſent Two

Thouſand Men to *Alba Regalis*, and the like Number to *Agria*, as ſuſpecting the *Imperialiſts* Deſign was upon one of thoſe Places; ſo that now the Trenches being in a good readineſs, and the Batteries Raiſed on ſeveral parts, the Cannons with Inceſſant Fury Played againſt the Walls, making large Breaches, whilſt the Bombs and Carcaſſes make great Deſtruction in the City, by firing the Houſes, and killing many People, both in them & the ſtreets. The *Bavarians* making their Attaque on the ſide of the Caſtle and high Tower, being the place they had taken in the former Siege: the Subburbs being now intirely gain'd, ſo that the Bombs flying in fearful manner into the City, the *Baſſa* gave Order for taking off the Tops of the Houſes, and unpaving the Streets; notwithſtanding which, frequent Conflagrations happened; and although the *Turks* made divers Reſolute Sallyes, yet were they for the moſt part Beaten back with great loſs, tho' not without loſs to the *Chriſtians*; for in the continual Skirmiſhes, and by reaſon of the

continual

continual ſhowers of ſhot, Arrows and Stones, ſent into the Trenches, by the Beſieged, many brave Men were Kill'd and Wounded.

On the 3*d.* of *July*, arrived the Forces of the Duke of *Brandenburgh* under the Command of General *Schening*, being all Stout and well-Diſciplin'd Men, who ſoon after took the Poſt, left open for their Attaque; ſo that the *Turks* being now ſtraitly preſſed, began to decline their frequent Sallies. The *Baſſa* uſing (as was underſtood by the Deſerters) many Endeavours to ſend Expreſſes to the *Seraſquier*, who with about a Thouſand *Turks* and *Tartars*, lay under the *Canon* at *Alba Regalis*, in expectation of the *Grand-Vizier*, who was upon his March to acquaint him with the danger he was in, and to deſire him to attempt the putting Succour into the Town; but many of the Meſſengers were taken, and the Letters intercepted; nor could the *Baſſa* of *Waradine* (who had this Charge) Effect it, by reaſon divers *Imperial* Troops were planted Advantageous on the

other side of the River: And now the *Christians* advancing even to the Foot of the Breach, the Signal was given about Seven in the Evening to Mount; the Voluntiers coming, desired to be foremost in that Action: they fell on with such Fury, that notwithstanding the continual Firing of the Besieged, from their Retrenchment behind the Breach, and the Stones and Arrows that were cast upon them, as also the springing a Mine under their Line, they fought with admirable Courage; but not being well Back't, they were not able to force the Retrenchment, by reason it was strongly Palisadoed; so that having done all that Men could do, and most of the Officers, and prime Voluntiers being Kill'd and Wounded, though five of them had resolutely thrown themselves into the Retrenchment, and with the like Bravery, brought themselves off again: the Retreat was thought fit to be Sounded, and in this Attempt was it, that Captain *Rupert* (Son to PRINCE *Rupert*) was slain, together with other English Gentlemen, who signaliz'd their

Courage

Courage to a Miracle; as alſo was the Duke of *Vejure*, Grandee of *Spain*; the Baron of *Scheyffer*, the young Count of *Courmaillon*, and 7 or 8 other Perſons of Quality, and a great many of the ſame Rank Wounded; nor was the Loſs of the Beſieged on this Occaſion ſmall, loſing (as it was afterward known) two Hundred of their beſt Men; ſo that the next day was ſpent in Burying the Dead.

Several daies having paſſed in Battering the City, and Undermining the Works; ſo that the Walls were very much ruined. The Duke of *Loraine* on the 23*d.* of *July*, ſent the Count of *Coninglegg*, with an Interpreter to ſummon the Beſieged, and to lay before the *Baſſa*, the deplorableneſs of the Iſſue, if the City were Taken by Storm; to which he returned a Letter in a Red Damask Purſe; importing, That not any thing neceſſitated to Surrender, he could not dream of ſuch a vile piece of Cowardice; that he fought for the glory of his Prophet, and the Honour of *Muſſelman*, and that himſelf and the Garriſon

were Reſolv'd to hold out to the laſt gaſp of Breath; that the Place being Intruſted by the *Grand Seignior* to his Care, he would Preſerve it or Loſe his Life; that when the Duke ſhould come to wreſt it from him, he ſhould find him upon the Breach, ready to diſpute his Enterance.

Upon this reſolute Anſwer, a General Aſſault was agreed upon, and all things being in a Readineſs, on the 17*th*. of *July* the Aſſault was Carryed on with all Vigor, though the Souldiers mounting the Breach, found great Reſiſtance, eſpecially at the great *Roundel* where the Aſcent was High and Uneaſy; ſo that a bloody Conflict inſued the *Turks*, by ſpringing Mines, and firing Powder they had laid, endeavouring at the ſame time, to Terrify the *Chriſtians*; yet the *Brandenburghs* got poſſeſſion of the Little Wall, amongſt whom were fifty *Heyducks*, that behaved themſelves exceeding well; ſo that the Fight laſted with much Effuſion of Blood, from Five till Nine at Night, the Mines doing far more Execution than the

the *Turks*, by blowing up two or three hundred Men, who were partly Kill'd, and partly Wounded: nor were the Duke of *Loraine*, and Count *Starenberg* wanting to Back and Encourage the Aſſailants with their Swords in their hands; nor had the Combat parted ſo ſoon, had not night come on; for this Aſſault was general from all the Attacks, ſo that the Slain and Wounded, both of the Beſieged and Beſiegers were very many: after which, and much battering the City, on the 30*th.* of *July*, the Duke of *Loraine* ſent another Summons to the *Baſſa* by Count *Lamber* to Surrender the Place; who anſwer'd to this Effect, *That he neither could nor would ſo eaſily ſurrender the City, which was the Key of the* Ottoman Empire; *but that if he would make a general Peace, they would put into the* Emperours *Hands ſome Towns Equivalent to it.* But this Anſwer not being ſufficient, the Canons Played more furiouſly than before; and the Miners were again ſet to work in all parts.

And now the *Grand Vizier* having

ing passed the Bridge of *Essick*, after some Consultation Marched directly towards the Besiegers Camp, with a Resolution not to fight, but to try by all means to put Relief into the Town; which at first he attempted in vain, with the Loss of a great part of the Detachment, who were unexpectably Met and Charged by the *Christians*: but on the 20th. of *August*, a Band of Resolute Janizaries, with great Fury, forced at unawares the *Imperial* Out-Gaurds, and breaking through the Leagure, about one hundred of them (though many of them Wounded) got into the City, leaving a great number of their Companions dead by the way: but from that time, so strict a Watch was kept in all Parts, that the *Vizier*, though he attempted many ways to Relieve the Besieged, found himself disappointed; so that the Besieged being reduced to a small Number, and the Besiegers Recruited with four or five thousand fresh Men, another general Assault was in a Council of War resolved upon: though, to keep the Souldiers

Souldiers better in humour, it was Given out, That the Generals reſolved to Fight the *Vizier*.

On the 2*d*. of *Auguſt*, the Generals being Mounted on Horſe-back, and the Army drawn up ready to March: On a ſudden, the whole Order was changed, and about three of the Clock in the Afternoon, the Rear-guard was commanded to mount the Breaches; all things for that purpoſe being before provided in ſuch a manner, that without the diſturbing the Order of the *Battalians*, they might fall on; which all at once was undertaken in the *Loraine*, *Bavarian*, and *Brandenburgh* Attacks, with ſome other falſe Attacks to alarum the Enemy: yet ſuch was the Obſtinacy of the *Turks*, that though the Aſſault was carryed on with the greateſt Reſolution imaginable, that the Beſiegers Mounted not the Breaches without great difficulty: the Beſieged coming for almoſt the ſpace of an hour, to a cloſe Fight with their Halberts, half Pikes and Partizans, caſting ſhowers of Stones, Arrows, and Granadoes upon

upon the heads of the *Imperialists*, &c. that they Repulsed them several times: but the Generals being at hand, and new Succours hourly sent to support their Attacks, they made themselves masters of the Breaches, whilst the *Turks* vigorously disputing their Entrance, retired from Retrenchment to Retrenchment; so that the Retreats were not without much Bloodshed; nor could the *Imperialist* enter the City without main force, which caused great Bloodshed; for being enter'd, they over-run the streets, putting all that Opposed them to the Sword, sparing indeed neither Age nor Sex that they found in their way: and so on this occasion it happen'd, that the *Bavarian* Progress was at length retarded by one thousand *Turks*, who had retired themselves into a small Fortress, but not long; for soon they hung out a white Flag, and begged Quarter, which after some debate was granted; upon which, they flung down their Arms, and yeilded upon Discretion: and the like number of *Turks* being Retired into Caves and Caverns, had the same

Mercy

Mercy extended towards them. After the Fury of the Souldiers were over; so that the number that were slain in the taking of the City (referring to the last Assault) were on the *Turks* side, no less than 3000; though the Loss of the *Imperialist* exceeded not five hundred, though a greater number were wounded. As for the *Bassa*-Governour, we cannot so much lessen his Fame, but that we must confess that he dyed like a man of Honour, and one that Managed his Trust to the Heighth of Bravery, and Conduct; dying in the Breach, with his Scymeter in his hand Couragiously Fighting: nor could he (tho' wounded, and disabled in his Right Arm) be perswaded to Retire: But the Vice-*Bassa* Retired into a Castle, and Defended it so long, till himself, and those that were with him, obtained Quarter, yeilding themselves Prisoners at discretion; so that he, and those that were with him, were made Prisoners to the *Elect* of *Bavaria*: but the *Aga* of the *Janizaries*, taken by the *Imperialist*, with his Accomplices,

complices, were surrender'd to the Duke of *Loraine*; who were kindly dealt withal.

As for the Plunder of the City, it was great, as being the *Turkish* Treasury of the Frontiers; and a Place, to which the Garrisons adjacent under the *Ottoman* Jurisdiction, had brought their chief Treasure and Merchandize, as supposing it a place Impregnable; nor was Ammunition, Arms, Armour, and Provision wanting to sustain a much longer Seige.

And now the Fury being over, the Souldiers were reduced under their Colours, and Orders taken to quench the Fire, which Raged in many Parts of the City; which, with much difficulty was Performed; and no sooner the *Vizier* (who had been a looker on) perceived the City was Taken, but he Decamped with his Forces under his Command, and Marches towards the Bridge of *Essek*; putting by the way, Reinforcements into the other Garrisons; and soon after, breaking down part of that Bridge, he Retired further into the *Turkish* Territories;

ritories; having firſt, under the atteſtation of the Chief Commanders excuſed his Proceedings to the *Grand Seignior*, and the *Divano*; by Inſinuating, that Heaven was againſt the *Ottoman* Arms, for breaking the Truce two Years before it's Extirpation.

This was not the only Blow the *Turks* receiv'd this Campaign; for beſides the Towns afterwards Won in *Hungary*, and the Defeat of many ſtragling Parties, the *Venetians* intirely Poſſeſſed themſelves of the *Morea*, with many other advantages: nor were the *Poles* leſs ſlack, who with Conquering Arms, advanced almoſt to the *Black-Sea*, defeating the *Turks* and *Tartars* in a Set-Battle: notwithſtanding the Treachery of the *Vaywood* of *Moldavia*; ſince which, the League between the KING of *Poland*, and *Czars* of *Muſcovy* is Ratify'd; from which further Confederacy, the next Campaign we may expect a larger Progreſs of the *Chriſtian* Arms.

The *Imperialiſts*, by reaſon of their laſt

laſt Years good Succeſs, were this Year, 1687. very deſirous to be early in the Field; nor failed they them in the Army in *Hungary*; by the middle of *June*, being effectually 40000 Men, who forced the ſmall Parties of *Turks* that were abroad, being in no Condition to Oppoſe, after their Routing divers Parties that were abroad, moſtly belonging to Garriſons. The whole Army under the Command of the Duke of *Loraine*, and Elector of *Bavaria*, advanced toward *Eſſeck*, with a deſign to paſs that Famous Bridge, that has ſo long given an Inlet to their Forces, Proviſion and Ammunition into *Hungary*: and the better to ſecure their Rear in the advance, vigorouſly Aſſaulted, and with ſome difficulty made themſelves Maſters of the Fort, ſcituate at the foot of the Bridge: and having fortify'd it (notwithſtanding thoſe of the Town of *Eſſeck* indeavoured to hinder it by a continual fireing their Canon) the Duke advanced with the Infantry to *Sidoſs*, leaving the reſt of the Army to follow: but the overflowing

flowing of the River, did not a little obſtruct his Paſſage, by hindring the laying of Bridges; notwithſtanding, by making Bridges over the Marſhes, they paſſed the *Drave*, & advanced towards the *Grand-Vizier*, who lay at ſome diſtance with a formidable Army: but Encamping ſome diſtance from him, a Letter in the Night-time was ſhot into the *Chriſtians* Camp, inſinuated to be by a *Chriſtian*-well-Wiſher to the *Imperial* Army, to adviſe the Generals, that they were Loſt, if they did not immediately retire; for that the Enemy was ready to fall upon them, with ſo great a Power, that if they ſtay'd till then, their Retreat would be very difficult, if not altogether impoſſible.

To this Letter, the General notwithſtanding gave ſo little Credit, that conceiving it only a Stratagem; and concluding the *Turks* ſo much the weaker: On the 10*th*. of *July*, the whole Army being intirely Imbodyed; and after Conſultations Held, what was moſt expedient to be done in that Affair: It was Reſolv'd in Council, That

That it was convenient to Oblige (if poſſible) the *Grand-Vizier* to a Battle; who lay ſtrongly, as they underſtood by ſome Priſoners taken not far from *Eſſeck*, reſolving to continue in his Trenches upon the defenſive part; and though it ſeemed a Work of great difficulty, and almoſt an impoſſibility to force him thence, yet nothing being thought too hard for a Victorious Army, it was with much alacrity undertaken; which the *Vizier* perceiving (the better to ſecure his Camp) order'd the Enlargement of the Ditches, and increaſed the Number of his Canon in Places where the eaſieſt Acceſs offered, or there was any poſſibility of Approaching.

Notwithſtanding theſe Oppoſitions, the Duke of *Loraine* advanced ſo near with the whole Army, that they might do Execution on either ſide with their Canon: but in this, the *Turks* had the advantage; for the Works they had Raiſed, not only ſecured their Men, by Obliging us to Mount our ſhot too high, but gave them a fair Mark upon thoſe that lay below them; nor did

did they omit the Opportunity, Playing their Canon, and killing many of the *Chriſtians*; amongſt whom, the Count *de Palfie* had his Head taken off with a ſhot: and in this Poſture continued the Armies for the ſpace of 24 Houres, the *Imperialiſts* hoping to have driven them out of their Retrenchments, or to have made way to them through the Wood: In which Attempt, the *Crotians* were engag'd, Skirmiſhing in the Wood, with thoſe *Turks* that were Poſted there to Oppoſe them; but without being able to make any advance, they were obliged to retire, leaving ſome of their Number behind them: upon which, a Council of War was Call'd, and it appearing it was impoſſible to force the *Turkiſh* Camp; and further, that there was no appearance of their Intention to abandon them, and give Battle. In concluſion, it was Reſolv'd to draw off, and Repaſs the *Drave*, which was accordingly executed. The Army retiring the 21*ſt*. of *July* to *Walpo*, and repaſſing the River the 22*d*. on the Bridge of Boats; the Ene-

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my taking little or no advantage of their Retreat; as fearing their Decamping, was only a Stratagem, to draw them out of their Streights to a Battle; yet the *Grand Vizier*, upon their retiring, ſent vaunting Letters to the ſeveral Garriſons that yet hold out for the *Grand Seignior*; informing them, he had put the *Imperial* Army to Flight, and having killed 10000 of them, was yet upon the purſuit, admoniſhing them to hold out, and not in the leaſt deſpair of Relief; when in truth this great and dangerous Undertaking coſt no more, than the Lives of 600 *Chriſtians*; yet ſo imboldened the *Grand Vizier*, that he Decamped and followed them over the *Drave* moſt unexpectedly, yet as the Generals wiſhed: and whilſt they were advancing to *Mohatz*, & Conſulting the ſlighting of ſeveral ſmall Forts and Garriſons, not ſuppoſed Tenable: The notice of the *Grand Viziers* advance, made a ſudden alteration in theſe Affairs; for on the *Twelfth* of *Auguſt* (whilſt the *Chriſtian* Army was in a manner about ſeparating, or drawing into diſtinct Bodies) the *Turks* advanced,

ced, and fell upon the Wing, lead by the Duke of *Bavaria*, who received them with ſuch Bravery, that in ſpite of the Reſiſtance they made, the advance Party was obliged to retire to a greater Strength: but the *Chriſtians* preſſing on and pouring in their ſhot, put them into ſuch diſorder, that retiring in confuſion, they diſorder'd thoſe that were advancing to their Relief; and in a ſhort time, put the whole *Ottoman* Army into diſorder and confuſion; of which the Duke of *Bavaria* taking the advantage, ſo incouraged his Men by his Words and Actions, that they preſſed on with ſuch Bravery and Reſolution, that the *Turks* in much conſternation and Amazement fled, rather than made an orderly Retreat; ſo that the ingaged Squadrons of the *Chriſtians* being ſeconded with freſh Troops, a miſerable Slaughter enſued among the Infidels, eſpecially the Foot, who being abandoned by their Horſe, fearing to be charged by the extending Lines of the *Chriſtians*, fled, and left them open to the Aſſault; ſo that all being in confuſion and diſorder, the *Chriſtians* remaining

maining intirely Maſters of the Field; 10000 are computed to be killed upon the place; and the like number of all their beſt Men, by being forced in, and voluntarily taking the River, Periſhed in the Water, beſide a great many that were the next day, and ſome time after found in the Woods, and high Furzes; ſo that 1500 Janizaries of ſome *Turkiſh* Priſoners affirmed, not above 100 eſcaped; and the cauſe why ſo many periſhed in the River, was, That the Bridge, either by the diſorder of the Flyers, the rapidity of the Stream, or the order of the *Grand Vizier*, was a part of it broken down; and in this Action, the Souldiers were ſo inraged for the ill ſucceſs they had beyond the *Drave*, that they ſpared few that fell into their hands, not above 500 Priſoners being ſaved.

The Booty taken was very great, as the *Grand Vizier*'s Tent, his Jewels, Plate, 40000 Duccates in Gold Coin, all the Canon and Baggage, a great number of *Camels*, *Buffloes*, the *Viziers* Cabinet of Letters, and amongſt them, one from the Prince of *Tranſylvania*, wherein

wherein he particularly requires 10000 men for inabling him to defend his Country againſt the *Imperial* Forces this Winter.

Upon this Defeat, the glory of which Victory, is intirely Aſcribed to the courage & conduct of the D. *Loraine*: the Generals reſolved to follow their good Fortune, and take in ſuch Towns, as might hinder their Winter Quarters, or obſtruct the progreſs of their Arms in the Spring. This Defeat having wrought ſuch a Conſternation in the Garriſons, that it is not ſuppoſed but they may be eaſily reduced.

The ſucceſs in *Hungary* came not alone, for the *Venetians* in Confederacy with the Empire, have had the good ſucceſs to Rout an Army, in number equal, if not ſuperiour to their own, taking Four Towns and Caſtles ſtrongly Scituate, and well Garriſoned, provided with all things neceſſary, wanting in nothing but the Courages of thoſe that ſhould have defended them, beſides the gain of all their Naval Forces, conſiſting of 14 Gallies: The *Turks* fearfully deſerting them, as they

they likewise did the Famous Town of *Lepanto*, in which was found a very rich Booty; the Inhabitants Flying thence in great Confusion. Which wonderful and unexpected Success, has given a great Blow to the *Ottoman* Empire in those parts; for it being vigorously pursued, most of the Islands will no doubt be reduced to their former Obedience. Nor have the *Muscovites* been less successful, giving a considerable Defeat to the *Tartars*, killing a great number of them, and taking a large Booty.

These bad Successes on the part of the *Turks*, makes them very inclinable to make Overtures of Peace; but how far they may prevail, considering themselves were the Aggressors in breaking a Peace, which has occasion'd so much Blood-shed, time must determine; however, the Overture that they now, and for some time past, are very considerable, and may prove very advantageous to the Emperor, and his Allies.

FINIS.

The Hiſtory of the Turks *in the Progreſs of their War in* Europe, &c.

THeſe being the particular Actions of this Campaign, Orders were every where taken for Winter Quarters, and the Garriſons ſettled and repaired with additional Strength, ſo that the Affairs of *Hungary* ſeemed to be in a very good Poſture; for upon the bad ſucceſſes the *Turks* had received in the paſſed Years, Commotions roſe in divers parts of that vaſt Empire, and threatned it with Ruin and Confuſion, the depoſing of *Sultan Mahomet* and chuſing his Brother *Solyman*, who had been ſaved in Priſon a long time from the often intentions of Strangling, by the Janizaries and ſome Baſſa of the Court, giving occaſions in *Aſia* and *Egypt*, ſo that in the Year 1688, they could bring no conſiderable Forces into the Field, though divers great Officers were Strangled with the Bow-ſtring for not raiſing their Quotas, when indeed it was not their Faults, Money being every where wanting, and the People altogether unruly, even in the great City of *Conſtantinople*,

tinople, clamouring for their Arrears, and threatning to lay it in Aſhes; and indeed a very terrible Fire ſoon after happened, which conſumed about Thirteen Thouſand Houſes, and did great damage to the *Engliſh* Merchants.

Theſe Diſorders in the *Ottoman* Empire, gave the Imperialiſts opportunity to take in ſeveral ſmall places, and make their advances apace; ſo that they brought a terror on *Conſtantinople*, and cauſed the Grand Signior to retire to *Adrianople*, as fearing the Inſults of the Soldiery, upon ſuch Diſorders and ill Succeſs; whereupon the Imperial Army advanced as far as *Belgrade*, and ſat down before that Important Place that had been in the Hands of the *Turks* ever ſince the Reign of *Mahomet* the Great; the Duke of *Bavaria* having cauſed it to be ſtrongly blocked up, ſent Parties abroad to diſcover the Enemies Motions, and finding them not the number that had been reported, cauſed the Trenches to be opened, and carried on with all imaginable ſpeed, ſo that the Batteries being raiſed, and conſiderable Breeches made, though the Enemy hovered about it with ſhews of attempting its relief, the Attacks were carried on with ſuch vigor, that notwithſtanding all the deſperate Sallies and other reſiſtance of the beſieged, a general Aſſault being concluded on in a Council of War; it was taken by Storm on the Sixth day of *September* 1688. and moſt of the Gariſon put to the Sword.

This

This Important Place being thus taken, it was repaired and ſtrengthened, but ſoon after a Diſcovery was made, that ſome Perſons in command there intended ſecretly to deliver it up to the Vizir Baſſaw, who for that purpoſe was advancing with a recruited Army, but Letters being intercepted, the Perſons were ſeiz'd, and ſome of them Executed, ſo that *Belgrade* at this time was preſerved: But the *French* King having declared War with moſt of the Potentates in *Europe*, and leagued with the *Turk* to divert the Emperors Arms, the Place not being ſo well garriſoned and guarded as the Importance of it required, the Enemy by ſurpriſe ſtorm'd and took it with little difficulty, putting moſt of thoſe that eſcaped not over the Walls to the Sword, making the Governour Priſoner. This ſenſible loſs made the Imperialiſt ſpeedily draw into the Field, but before they could come to any Action, *Scamandria*, *Semline*, and other places of leſſer note were ſwept away, moſt of them being diſerted by their own Garriſons; however divers Skirmiges happened, in which many were ſlain, ſome ſmall Forts taken on either ſide, but ſoon abandoned or demoliſhed on the parts of the *Turks*, who mainly laboured to recover the paſſage of the bridg of *Eſſex*.

Whilſt theſe things paſſed, the Heroick Duke of *Lorrain*, who had been a terror to the Infidels, fell ſick of a violent Feavor, not without the ſuſpicion of treacherous Practices againſt his Life, as he intimated to the Emperor in

in his Letter, *viz.* That he found his Life drawing to an end, and knew not whether it was a Natural, or that he fell a Sacrifice to the malice of his Enemies: And indeed he dyed greatly lamented by moſt part of *Europe*; being a Prince Nobly Deſcended, and of great Courage and Heroick Bravery. His Death much animated the *Turks*, who thought the whole Empire could not afford the like General: But the Duke of Bavaria having a while maintained the War againſt them with ſucceſs; and *Solyman* the *Turkiſh* Emperor dying, and being ſucceeded by the Son of *Mahomet* the Fourth, things were at a ſtand with them for a time. Upon new troubles ariſing in that vaſt Empire, the *Arabians* Rebelled, and ſome diſcontented Baſſas in *Aſia*, joyned with them; ſo that they could bring but few Forces into *Hungary*; being preſſed on the ſide of the *Morea* by the *Venetians*, who took from them ſeveral places of Strength, as *Corinth*, &c. and the Iſland of *Scio*, which they afterwards loſt for want of leaving a ſufficient Strength to defend it.

Whilſt theſe things happened the Duke of Bavaria being entered into a ſtrict League with the other Confederate Princes and States in a War againſt *France*, and ſince appointed, by the King of *Spain*, Governor of *Flanders*; Prince *Lewis* of Baden was appointed General in *Hungary*; who gained many notable advantages over the *Turks*, beating them in ſome ſet Battles, and great Skirmiſhes; taking ſeveral Towns and Caſtles, deſtroying their Fleet on the *Danube*, and

and ſo wearied them out that they abandoned many places and retired beyond the ſame, and almoſt out of all the upper *Hungary*: So that, ſoon after the Siege of great *Warradine* was reſolved on, a place of exceeding Importance, which was undertaken very early, *viz.* the 11*th* of *May*, and on the 17*th* they had formally beſieged it, and Firing on it from two Batteries made a great breach in the Walls, drawing the Water out of the ditch; ſo that Beſieged being hard preſſed, and diſappointed of the promiſed Succours which were kept off by a flying Army formed under the *Sane*, under the Command of the Duke *d'Croy*, having in vain given the Signal of their Diſtreſs, by Fire-works from the great Tower ſeveral nights; and being reduced to extreme Famine, they found themſelves conſtrained to Surrender on Articles; and the Government of that Important place, often conteſted for, was given to General *Heiſter*; whereupon (though Count *Teckely* had got a Body of Eighteen Thouſand Men together) the *Turks* in a fearful manner quitted all the Country between the *Sane* and the *Drane*; and the Impetialiſts ſtrongly Gariſon'd *Peter-Warradine*, which is not above Twenty *Engliſh* Miles from *Belgrade*.

About this time new diſorders happen'd in the *Ottoman* Empire: For upon the new Vizar's falling ſick, the Janizaries Mutiny'd, and refuſed to March, and demanding their Pay which could not be had, plundered and ſpoiled the *Turkiſh* Territories: And they much failed of aug-

augmenting their Army by the addition of the *Tartars*; who notwithſtanding the Han of *Tartary* upon his departing from the Grand Vizir, at *Adrianople*, had promis'd great matters; and ſuch as they, Aſſembled from the ſeveral Provinces of the Empire, were raw undiſciplin'd Men: So that, to all appearance, the *Turkiſh* Moon began waine, and the Imperial Eagle more and more to ſpread his Wings, notwithſtanding the great Efforts and Endeavors the *French* King uſed to hinder it: Sending very ſplendid Embaſſies to the *Ottoman* Port; and promiſing great things, more than he knew, he was capable of performing: However he ſent divers Officers and Engineers, the better to enable them to carry on the war, tho' it proceeded with ſlow ſucceſs.

About this time Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who had done wonders againſt the *Turks* in *Hungary*, left that Command by the Order of the Emperor, to Command the Forces on the *Rhine* againſt the *French*, where he has no leſs ſhewed his Martial Valour and Conduct, in detecting and diſappointing their Deſigns. In his room General *Veteraul*, &c. officiated againſt the *Turks*, and carried on the Affairs of the Empire with great ſucceſs, recovering divers Forts and Places, till an unfortunate Battle, where the *Turks*, in a manner, ſurpriz'd the Imperaliſts, he was ſlain near a place call'd the Iron Gate, entering on the borders of *Tranſilvania*, after a deſperate and moſt obſtinate Fight, wherein the *Turks* loſt a great many of their beſt Men; ſome

ſome likewiſe of Note; beſide the General fell on the part of the Imperialiſt; and the *Turks* had been totally Routed, had the Forces ſent for, come timely up.

The Duke of *Saxony* being after this appointed General of the Emperor's Army in *Hungary*, he raiſed additional Forces of his own, and ſet forward for *Vienna* early in the Spring, to order and conſult the Affairs of the War, where he was ſplendidly received and entertained by the Emperor and Court. And having ſent his own Troops before to joyn the Army in *Hungary*, after ſome ſtay he went to Head it, about the beginning of *June*, and found it to be in a very good condition; and the Grand Signior being abroad with a conſiderable Army, he laboured to get the Number of them, and to underſtand what condition they were in, that he might be able to Fight them, or if they refuſed that, to ſit down before ſome conſiderable place: And ſeveral Counſels of War being held, it reſolved they ſhould ſit down before *Temeſware*, to take it, or oblige the Enemy to a Battle in attempting the relief of it; and the Batteries were raiſed for a formal Attaque: But in the mean time advice came that the Grand Signior was preparing to croſs the *Danube*, whereupon the Duke raiſed the Siege, and ſet forward to meet him; but it proving a falſe Alarm, he returned again to the Siege. But at length the *Turks* came in earneſt, and the Duke marched to meet them: Coming in ſight of their Cavalry the 21ſt of *Auguſt*, 1696. Whereupon the Imperial

rial Army was ordered to march in Battle array, whilſt the Infidels come pouring down from ſeveral parts upon the Chriſtians, with great Fury, but were reſiſted with much vigor; that after a rude Encounter they were conſtrained to retreat; and the Priſoners that were taken reported that the Janizaries were poſted between two Moraſſes, that ſecured the Wings of their Army; and that they had planted ſeveral Cannon before them; and that the Avenues to thoſe Moraſſes were almoſt inacceſſable. However the Duke on the 22*d*, by break of day, ſent a ſtrong Detachment on the diſcovery, who confirmed what the Priſoners had related; and then a Counſel of War was held, and it was agreed the Imperial Army ſhould retreat about Three Thouſand ſpaces towards the Mountains, in hopes to have drawn the *Turks* out of their Entrenchments; and the next morning they did retreat in order of Battle; and on the 24*th* the Enemy appeared in great numbers, drawing a third Line with ſuch expedition that it was finiſhed before the Imperialiſts could fall upon them. After they had finiſhed their Line the Cannon played on both ſides all that day, which did ſome damage on either ſide, when the day following the Imperialiſts fell down into the Plain, having a River behind them, hoping by this means to draw the Enemy out of their Entrenchments. On the 26*th* the Duke had notice that the Enemy was advancing and fetching a compaſs about to fall upon the Right Wing, which was in part cut through and ſe-

parated

parated the Enemy from that Wing about a League diſtance; and finding it to be the motion of the whole *Ottoman* Army, and by their quick march they had gained an advantageous Poſt, *viz.* to have the Wood behind them, a tripple tow of Waggons in their Front, and upon their Left Wing a Moraſs; ſo that the Imperialiſts could not come near to charge them as they intended, by reaſon of the diſtance of the two Wings: Nevertheleſs ſix Battallions were commanded out, and entered the Wood about five of the clock in the afternoon to charge the Enemy in Flank, being ſeconded by two Regiments of Dragoons, whilſt a Body of the Army, at the ſame time, advanced through the Wood.

The *Ottoman* Forces finding themſelves very much annoy'd drew up their Horſe, and Detached againſt the Body of the Imperial Army that marched in two Colums Twelve Thouſand *Senderbegles* on Horſeback. Theſe after that forced the *Caltrops* of the Imperialiſts, broke into the Firſt Line; ſo that two Battallions were conſtrained to give way to their Impetuoſity, but they were ſoon repulſed by ſome Horſe ſent out for that purpoſe, and the Line again cloſed by ſome Battallions. In the mean time the ſix firſt Battallions fell upon the Janizaries, behind the Barrocade of Waggons, and drove them from thence; but being charged in Flank, and the Fire being very terrible, they were, after a brave Effort, conſtrained to relieve the two Regiments of Dragoons that were

were to ſecond them had, at the ſame time, begun to charge their Horſe with good ſucceſs, but the Janizaries coming to their ſuccour, the Encounter was ſo rude, that ſeveral Officers on both ſides were ſlain, and ſome wounded; and the two Regiments being forced to retire, were purſued by the *Turks* with great ſlaughter: But General *Heiterſheim* coming up with a freſh Regiment of Horſe, drove the Enemy within the Barrocade of Waggons; but there the General received a dangerous Wound which cauſed him to leave the Battle.

Whilſt theſe things paſſed thus on this ſide, the *Ottoman* Cavalry poured in on the other ſide on ſome of the Imperial Regiments; and having at firſt put them to the rout, broke in upon the ſecond Line, but they were ſtopped ſhort by the Infantry till the firſt Line was cloſed again by ſome Regiments of Horſe that were ſent from the other ſide: After which ſome Regiments vigorouſly repulſed the Enemy, but were hindred from purſuing them by ſome unknown Order; however ſome other Regiments of Horſe purſued them to their Barrocade, and immediately ſome Foot were detached away, not only to ſupply the places the Regiments of Foot had left void in the middle of the firſt Line, but to ſecond them, and both together endeavour to force the Enemy's Barrocade of Waggons; but the Janizaries fired ſo furiouſly upon the Imperialiſts that they were forced to retire, and being purſued, their haſty retreat diſordered another Regiment of Horſe,

but

but the Regiment of *Caprara* coming timely in, drove the Enemy back to their Barrocades, ſo that the Grand Signior who commanded a little reſerve Three Thouſand Men within the Barrocade, could hardly ſtay the Fugitives from running upon, and diſordering his other Forces; and now Night coming on parted the Fight that had continued bloody and doubtful for many hours. The Duke of *Savoy* kept the Field of Battle in good order till about midnight, when underſtanding that the *Turks* had Intrenched their Camp to their Chin, in a Counſel of War, it was reſolved the Imperials ſhould retire and poſſeſs their former Camp.

As for the ſlain, on the *Turks* part they are accounted Four Thouſand; and on the *Chriſtians* Three Thouſand, beſide a great many wounded on either part: Among the ſlain of the latter are the Generals *Poland* and *Heiterſheim*: The Baſſa of *Marriſa* is Priſoner; and in the morning the *Turks* retired in great haſt.

The Year 1696. following, the *Turkiſh* Sultan haſtened his Preparations, and ſome Rebellions were ſet on foot but ſoon brought under, and the Chief of the Rebels puniſhed, which ſo terrifying the others upon taking the Towns they had poſſeſſed, many of them put to the Sword; and others exemplarily Puniſhed, that they gave over their Enterprizes.

This did not ſo much diſcourage the *Turks*, but they advanced, promiſing themſelves great matters, tho' the Imperial Army was in the Field

Field ready to oppoſe them: And being repulſed in their attaque made on the Iſland of *Peterwarradine*, the Sultan reſolved nevertheleſs to attaque *Segedine*, the place where the Chief Imperial Magazine lay; and this place taken would have cut off the Communication with upper *Hungary* and *Tranſilvania*. But, to prevent this miſchief, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* was ſent to obſerve their motion: This made the Sultan lay a Bridge of Boats over the *Theiſs*, defending it with three Entrenchments that his Troops might the eaſier paſs it; and leaving behind part of his heavy Cannon, he marched over his Cavalry, and part of his Baggage; but the Prince preſſed him ſo cloſe upon notice from a Baſſaw he had taken, and his own Scouts, that he advanced to *Zenta* on the 11*th*. of *September*, and hotly Skirmiſhed with Two Thouſand *Turkiſh* Horſe; and diſcovered there was a confuſion among the *Turks*, who were paſſing the Bridge; upon notice of which the whole Imperial Army advanced in order of Battle, Firing on both ſides the Bridge with their Field-pieces; and the Imperial Foot preſſing furiouſly on, the Battle begun very bloody and obſtinate; the Cavalry at the ſame time marching up to the Ditch, and ſtanding the Enemy's Fire; then a paſſage being opened by the Left Wing of the Imperialiſts, they fell upon the *Turks* on all ſides; and the *German* Foot with undaunted Courage beat them out of their Retrenchments, and made with their great Shot ſo fearful a Slaughter on the Bridge,

that

that the Bodies of the ſlain greatly retarded the paſſage of the living that were preſſing over; and crimſoned the Stream with their Blood; and many leaped into the Flood were drowned: And ſo furious were the *German* Soldiers, that they gave Quarter but to a few; ſo that moſt of the Priſoners taken in this firſt Encounter were found under the heaps of ſlain, or Bridge of Boats; and here many Colours were taken.

About two of the clock in the morning, to purſue their good ſucceſs, the Imperial Troops marched out of the Enemy's Entrenchments, and were reduced under their Colour along the River. At break of day they took the Booty which was very rich, and perceived the Enemy about half a League on the other ſide of the River; then the whole Army advancing, paſſed the Bridge, and found the Sultan with his broken Cavalry had left the Camp, and hafted to *Temeſwar*; ſo that, with little reſiſtance, the whole plunder fell to the Imperials, which was very rich; amongſt which was the Sultan's own Tent, with all the reſt, which in fear and confuſion they had left behind them; with all their Cannon, Baggage, and Ammunition, Standards, Horſe-Tailes, Drums, Kettle-Drums, and a Maſs of Money to pay the Army: And in this Encounter the Grand Viſier, with many Baſſaws, the Aga of the Janizaries, and many others of Note were ſlain: The Grand Signior's Seal was alſo found among the Spoils. The *Huſſars* under the favour of this Defeat, ravag-

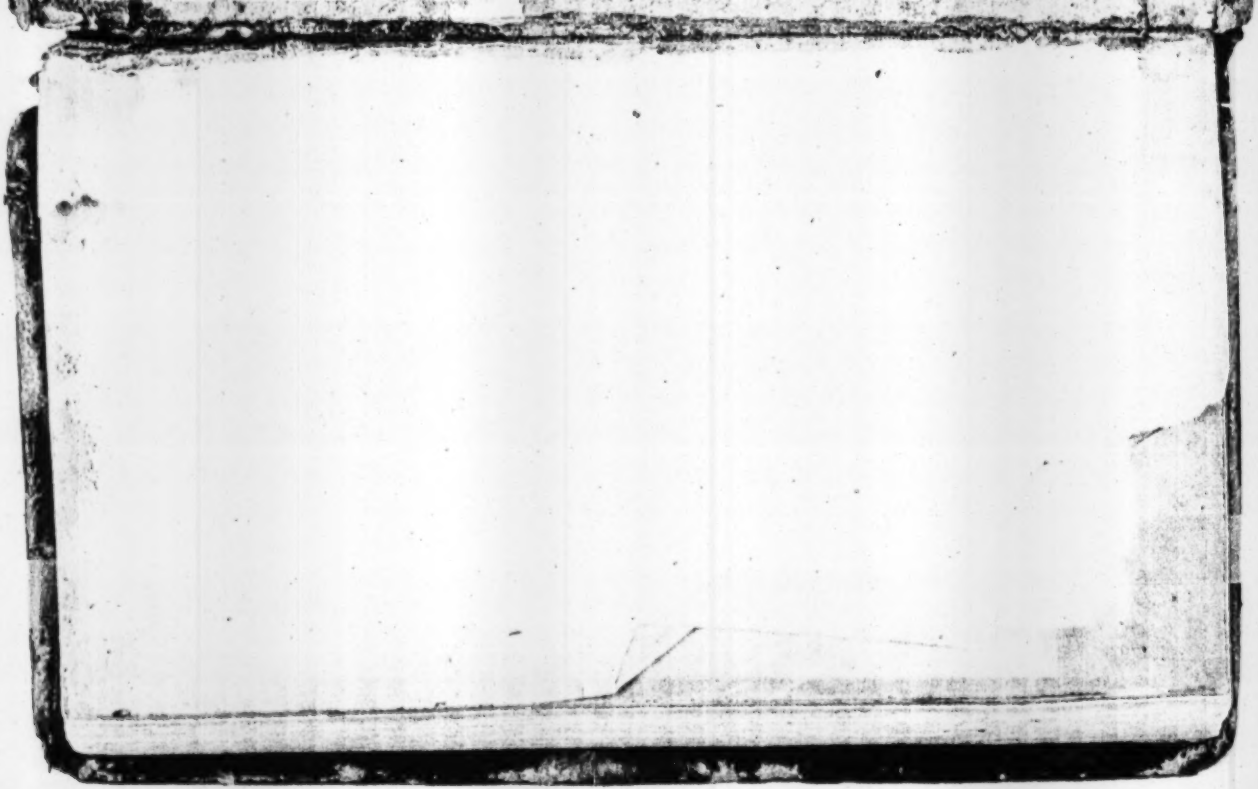
ravaging for five Miles round, brought in a great Booty. In this Action, on the Imperial part, were loſt the General of the Artillery, Count *Heiſter*, the *Saxon* General, Count *Reis*, and the Serjeants General dangerouſly wounded; the ſlain amounting to Four Hundred and Thirty, and the wounded to One Thouſand Five Hundred Ninety Three; and the *Turks* had about Twenty Thouſand killed, and Twelve Thouſand drowned, either in paſſing the Bridge or endeavouring to ſwim the River; ſo that it proved an entire Defeat, the like not having been ſo eaſily gained over them in any Age; and great Spoils as Trophies of Victory have been ſent to the Emperor, who has notified the Succeſs of his Arms to moſt of the *European* Princes.

The particular damage the Enemy ſuſtained is very great; the Imperials having, beſide what is mentioned, taken ſix *Turkiſh* Calaſhes, Eighty ſix Standards and Colours, a great number of Horſe-Tales, their Chief Enſign, twenty pair of Kettle-Drums, all their great Guns, they carrying off but a very few ſmall Field-pieces, a great many Cheſts of Money brought to pay the Army and Garriſon of *Temeſwar*, and other places: The Tents burnt and otherways deſtroyed were Twenty Thouſand, the Mules, Horſes, and other Cattle as many, or more The Armes taken were twenty ſeven Thouſand: of all ſorts, with a great deal of Powder, Bullets, Proviſion, Drums, Hautboys, ſome Bows and Arrows, Granadoes, Bombs, and other Warlike

Warlike Proviſions; ſo that the Sultan is returned in haſt.

This Signal Victory was fore-run by a great one, obtained by the *Muſcovites* over the *Turks* and *Tartars*: So that, now we find the prodigious Power of the *Infidels*, that have ſo long with Fire and Slaughter been a Scourge to Chriſtendom, is in the waine, and may expect to dwindle away, and be beaten out of *Europe* in a little time: The uniting of the Chriſtian Princes, by a firm Peace, giving the greateſt opportunity that has been known in many Ages to effect ſo glorious a Work; and more particularly the great Aſſiſtance that will be afforded to its furtherance by the Elector of *Saxony*'s being Choſen and Crowned King of *Poland*; and thus I put an end to this Famous and Remarkable Hiſtory.

FINIS.



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